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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



July
1921



American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. DEBRAND



Courtesy R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.

Photo by Hildebrand

Engadine Rosewood

Take a Survey, Young Man

Where will you invest your money, your energy, your brain, young man? Have you grown up amid rural scenes where enterprising neighbors concerned themselves with the betterment of agriculture through the medium of mixed husbandry and the employment of the finer types of farm animals? If so, you are fortunate. Your youthful observations will long remain an element in your calculations. The impress made by well-bred, shapely kine will never be effaced—it is a part of you, this impress.

You are thinking of your future. Has it ever occurred to you that the knowledge you have acquired, more or less unconsciously, has a very definite value if applied to livestock husbandry? Years will be required to possess a knowledge of comparable worth in other channels. Already you are well along on the course of the stockman's vocation. You have served your apprenticeship—or much of it. You have mastered many of the essential problems. You can proceed as one skilled in the trade. You are in a position to direct to an extent the affairs of a going and substantial enterprise.

Perhaps you had never thought of the situation in just this light. You have been considering, possibly, an identity with other lines, commercial, professional or otherwise, involving a long period of patient, poorly paid effort, ignoring the more promising avenue that immediately unfolds before you. You may have overlooked this because it has been open to you so long and has been so near that you did not think of it as of much promise. It has lacked the lure of the more remote prospect with its obstacles screened by the veil of distance. It is only natural that you should have permitted the less inviting aspects of the business at the home farm to obscure its promise for enlargement.

But here at your feet, so to speak, lies your best opportunity for a career, if such you choose to call it—the breeding and development of improved livestock and the enriching of the soil. An advantage rests with him who lived his early years near fields and pastures where herds and flocks of refined types fed in contentment.

There is no industry that offers greater assurance of continued prosperity, and few that provide a field as inviting for young men of initiative and persistence. Remuneration, distinction and honor await him who applies himself to the improvement of domestic animals and plants. But more than this, all along the way there are contacts, experiences and acquaintanceships that encourage and inspire. It is a realm of peculiar promise for the young.

There is no other field of effort like that of the stockman whose aspirations reach above the ordinary levels. Nor are its compensations limited to the few. It is generous. It bestows its blessings on the many.

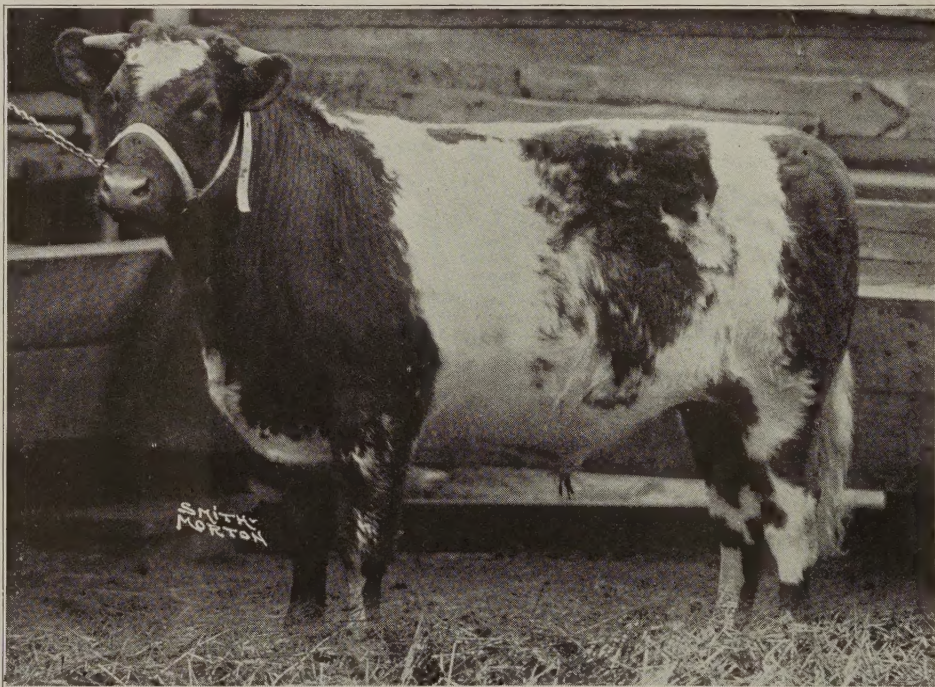
THE EDITOR.



Courtesy John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan.

Photo by C. G. Wheeler

Prospective Herd Bulls Waiting for the Supper Call



Courtesy Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

Photo by Smith & Morton

*Omega's Diamond, Champion Steer, Central Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale,
Kansas City, Mo., 1921*



Courtesy Lewis M. Lebus, Cynthiana, Ky.

Photo by Hildebrand

They Are Coming Back to Shorthorns in the Famous Bluegrass State. These Representatives Indicate Wise Selection

How Sandy Came to Be Late

By Frank D. Tomson

It had been a busy week at the farm with the thrashing of the oats and hay-making. The prospect was good for finishing the job that day. It was Saturday. A neighborhood jollification to be held in the evening was an additional incentive to rush the work in the hay-field.

Alex, the herdsman, finished his work about the barns early in the morning and joined the men in the field, taking enough time at the noon hour to give attentive care to several "beasties" that were being brought along for the fall fairs. Before starting to the field after the noon hour he called to Sandy, his son, a lad of ten years, and gave him instructions about bringing in the cows in the evening. "Mind ye noo ye dinna fail to bring a' th' wee calvies. Not a one d' ye miss. Fefteen coos it is ye'll bring an' each o' th'm ha' her calfie. Mind ye bring a' o' th'm in and turn th'm in th' lot. Ye sh'd ha' th'm a' in when th' sun, ye see laddie, is j'st touchin' th' treetops when ye're lookin' o'er the lev'l o' th' gate here like, d'ye ken? An ye'll mind the red coo, Bloss'm, where she is, but ye' ne' no' bring her in laddie f'r she'll be dropp'n a wee bossy by a Tuesday, I'm a thinkin'—ah ye canna tell, by Mon'y nicht she might. But a' th' ither coos ye'll bring and no' a wee calfie w'll ye be fergittin'. Mind ye noo ye'll be prompt for it's awa' to th' meetin' we'll be a goin' an' ha'in' a gran' time wi' th' young folks—an th'm th'ts gittin a wee bit sober wi age as well. We'll na' mind the sober ones

th' nicht I'm a thinkin'. Ye'll gae yer-sil', ye ken, so be prompt and like a troo herdsman, only this ye must be shoor, ye ha' a' th' wee calvies in th' lot."

Alex went his way to the hayfield and all through the busy hours there were many expressions of anticipation of the festivities that were to come e'er the moon should lift its silver face far above the eastern horizon. The hay was heavy and regardless of the extra force engaged in its harvest it was evident that the day would be nearly spent before the last of it would reach the stack. "We'll b' late," observed Alex, "but Sandy th' lad 'll bring the coos and the calvies in an' it'll not b' the long chure to git th'm to th'r p'p'r places an' gie th'm the'r bite and milk th' bossies th't ha' the full bags. Ye b'ys 'll be gittin' ye'r teams fed an' rubbed off a bit and turned t' th' paddock and yersils wash'd an' wi' a bit o' a rub too—an' Bob he'll be smearin' a dr'p er two o hair oil f'r the mite o' a lassie o' his'n t' smell. Ah, Bobby, ye'r young an' th' lassies th' like ye'r kin'—it's the way o' yooth. I c'ngat'late ye. Ye'll be ha'in' a gay time th' nicht."

As the last load was drawn to the stack the sun was touching the western hills. Quickly the cone-shaped top was finished and the cleanings around the stack gathered and pitched on the rack and the teams and men hurried away

to the barns to round up the chores before supper and making ready for the evening's affair.

Reaching the barn lots there were no cows in sight and Alex' face showed a Scotchman's sternness, for it was his own "laddie" who had failed to have the cows and calves there at the time appointed. Alex called to the men, "Go ye'r way wi' ye'r own work and ha' ye'r supper and wh'n ye'r ready b' gone and we'll be coomin'—ne'r mind us." For a few seconds he listened and thinking he heard the cows in the woodlot across which they had to come from the pasture he strode away in that direction in none too good a humor, yet with a feeling that something might possibly have gone wrong.

As he neared the woodlot he found the gate closed and the cows and calves gathered there eager to be admitted to the barnlot. Mounting the gate he made a quick survey, as best he could in the gathering dusk, of the pasture. He could discern nothing in the distance. Then he counted the cows and the calves. They were all there—all but Blossom. He threw open the gate and they passed through and on up the slope toward the barn.

Walking briskly farther out into the pasture Alex called for Sandy, then listened for a reply, but heard nothing. He moved on, calling as he went, and stopping now and then in the hope of hearing Sandy's voice. On a rising bit of ground some distance ahead he noted the outline of an animal's form. Ap-

proaching it he recognized Blossom and was surprised to find a newly-born calf nursing her. He paused only long enough to see that the calf and the mother seemed to be all right. Then he called again for Sandy. Faintly there came a voice from a distance and he hurried in that direction calling for

b' findin' doon here an' ha' ye got soom o' th' neighbor's calvies? Ye sh'd gie ye'r oon coos and calvies in lang ago. Ye ha' no fergit it is th' nicht already. Ye'r holdin' us back fr'm goin' t' th' festivit'ies, lad."

"It's na th' neighbor's calvies," was Sandy's reply. "I been workin' th' long

an' I put missil' here doon t' rest when the sun was shinin' yit. Nex' ye w're callin' an' it was near dark."

"Bloss'm's calvies laddie!" nearly shouted Alex. "Why laddie, it's one she ha' suckin' her noo. Her oon it is. She b' lickin' it c'ntent'd like."

This was astonishing news for Sandy. "D' ye tell me Bloss'm she ha' anither calvie?" he asked excitedly. "I'll niv'r gie th'm hame till the sun is in the tree-tops tomorrow night. Ye told me, ye remember special, how I was no' t' fail t' gie the calvies every one t' th' barn lot and I ha' a long time gittin' th'm this far and Bloss'm ye said I sh'd leave here in the pasture. I ha' s'ch a worry wi' 'em I ha' na' s' hoo th' sun ha' set. I dinna sleep wh'n th' sun was shinin' but wh'n ye w're callin' 'Sandy' a' at once it was th't dark." Then the tears started down over his sun-browned cheeks.

"Th're ye are Sandy, dinna ye cry. I ha' na tho't Bloss'm wo'od gie us a calvie th' day, n're f'r s'vral days yit. She fool'd me, laddie, but she fool'd us both more wi' sa many. It's a'right laddie. Ye done y'r dooty an' it's prood o' ye, y'r fayther is. So many calvies we n'er ha' before. F'r many y'rs noo y'r fayther b'n a herdsman on s'me th' gran'st places, an' his fayther. an' gran'fayther, b't y'r th' first one t' fin' so many calvies a' t' once. It's a gran' lad ye are, Sandy—y're th' makin' o' a herdsman. It's missin' th' festivit'ies we'll be, laddie, but we ha' a gran' festivit'y here in th' pastoor—it'll be surprisin' th'm a'—such a gran' affair, three o' th'm, d' ye ken, laddie? It's a fittin' close t' a busy week."



Courtesy Scott Hanna & Son, Shelby, Ohio.

Sizing Them Up

Sandy. The replies became more distinct as he advanced. Then he made out a moving object down in a ravine, just as the moon peeped over the slope. As he drew near he observed Sandy trying to direct the course of two young calves that were very uncertain travelers, rubbing his eyes between efforts. "Why Sandy lad," called Alex, "wha' ye

hours wi' th'm. Th' one gets started an' th' other turns around. I ha' hard enough time gittin' 'em awa' fr'm Bloss'm f'r it's hers they are, but she was lyin' doon still and finally I g't 'em awa' doon here and the one wi' the white on laid hissil' doon an' he wunna budge, and the roan one he laid hissil' doon beside 'im, and he wunna budge nither,

"Shorthorns in Central and Southern Scotland"

(Reviewed by F. D. T.)

One of the most informing and entertaining books on Scottish Shorthorns is that under the name of the above title written by James Cameron of Glasgow under the general direction or at the instance of the Scottish Central Shorthorn Association. The author has treated the subject much in detail, yet from the opening chapter to the final word his comment and expressions seem to sparkle, inviting the reader to follow closely the text. There are rare descriptions of estates and countrysides—rare in their appealing quality and lucidity of the language. Character sketches of a sentence or two, or perhaps a short paragraph, give an insight into the personality of the subject of the sketch that a volume could scarcely emphasize.

The veteran writer, John Clay, whose mind glows with Shorthorn reminiscences, recently reviewed this work in *The Breeder's Gazette*. A fascinating bit of literature this brief review, full of feeling, for he knew the ground in an earlier day upon which these Scottish herds came into being and had their day and then—many of them—went their way to have identity with other herds, perhaps on nearby estates, perhaps

across the seas. And he knew the men who gathered these herds about them—knew them as one Scotchman knows another of his own countrymen. Scarcely anyone could have furnished such an interesting series of sidelights on this volume as did John Clay. It was Mr. Clay who wrote me of the book and generously offered to send it on. Not having personal knowledge of those scenes which the author has tersely but graphically touched with his pen, my impressions naturally move along a different course than those of Mr. Clay, who was at home in every chapter. The evident faithful accuracy of the accounts of the herds and their builders—those that were and those that are—and the relation of these to our herds in America enhances the value of the work to our people who have a part in the making of Shorthorn affairs here. Upwards of sixty herds of the present day in that region from Perth and Forfar to the Border are given analytical review by the author. The numbers represented, the principal animals, the purposes of the owner, the progress, and the lines of

breeding, are compactly set forth in readable fashion. But the chief value lies in the information contained in these successive discussions—information that, much of it at least, is interwoven with our own herds, for we have drawn upon those old country sources for breeding animals since the beginning of bovine improvement in America.

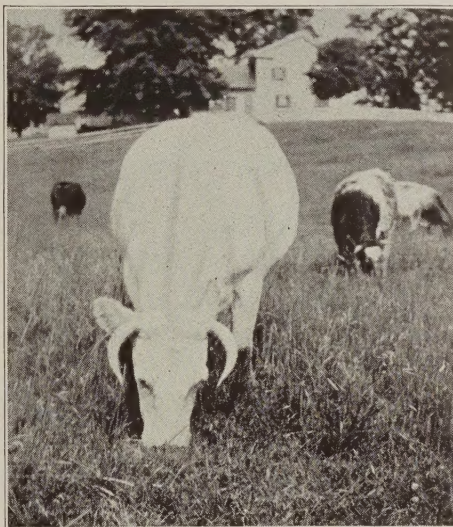
It is good to read of these Scottish herds and places, the study of one who has evidently an intimate knowledge of their inner operations. All through the volume there is that consciousness on the part of the reader that the writer is sure of his facts. There is nothing superficial about the story, nor general; it presents details—the ones the reader most desires. Naemoor, Dalmeny, Doune Lodge, Boquhan, Ballechin, Millhills, Strowan, Auchnacree, and on through the interesting list, are set out to the reader briefly, but not with a scant showing of information.

Here is a bit of descriptive expression quite typical of the author's style which recurs again and again as the pages slip by. This has reference to Auchnacree, the property of George R. Grant. It runs like this: "The main part of the stead-

ing, which is on a brae-face shelf with a very abrupt background, comes partly into view as one works round the elbow of a somewhat stiff approach, the bull-boxes appear on a high plateau. At the first level the buildings are at an altitude of 700 feet, and the arable land ranges up to fully 900 feet. Immediately beyond is the heather. The ploughable land extends to about 80 acres, and the hill ground to 420 acres. For all its elevation it is a fairly kindly place, with a southern exposure, some woodland shelter from the north, and a pleasant summer and autumn range along the lower fields, which are still further protected from the colder winds by irregular masses of mixed timber. Most of the soil is loam of very good quality and fair strength. Grass is somewhat late in appearing, as one might expect, but it holds on well through the autumn. The young stock look their very best before passing into their airy winter quarters."

The following relates to Naemoor. It bids, perhaps unconsciously on the writer's part, the reader to journey there and feel the scene as it unfolds before him in the printed words: "The finest monument to Mr. John Moubray of The Moor and Cambus, grandfather of Mr. John J. Moubray, is the Naemoor section of the Devon valley. That part of the country gained much climatically before the middle of the last century through the improver's enterprise, and since that time the conditions of life on and near the old 'Moor of Muckart' have been made gentler by continuous attentions to drainage and tree planting. With the Ochils on the north and the Cleish hills well in the distance through the south, Naemoor falls easily toward the sun. At the farm buildings the elevation is over 500 feet. Most of the soil is of that fluffy nature which hints at a history of bog, peat and waste, but high farming

has done much to improve the land in stock-carrying. One saving grace is that the animals have ample bounds. For another matter, the plow is set to work when fields threaten to revert to bent and other poor grasses. The farm buildings are now excellent for a breeding



Courtesy Scott Hanna & Son, Shelby, Ohio.

A Scene at Locust Hill Farm

herd, as comfort, thorough ventilation, light and feeding convenience have received the most skilled attention."

This volume has assembled and preserves the records of Shorthorn herds and the relations of breeders who gathered in the succeeding decades around or near the source of latter day expansion.

One is impressed by the small numbers represented in the various herds reviewed as a rule. Dispersion sales are alluded to in which the offering numbered twenty-seven head, or perhaps thirty-two, occasionally more than forty, often less than thirty, indicating that

those who have come to a place of permanency in Shorthorn history have very generally relied upon small groups of animals rather than herds of many numbers. From the comment of the author one gets the impression that these breeders depended more on bloodlines and were strongly prejudiced in favor of certain ancestral combinations and for the most part critical as to individual characteristics. All through the volume there is evidence of an established reliance of "family" designation, with distinctions as to their importance. Here in America we are attaching more attention to the top crosses in the present period, whereas formerly it was the "family" that was accorded first consideration. It seems apparent that those strains that will hold popular favor in the years that lie ahead will be those in which the most intelligent and successful selections of sires are represented.

A few interesting illustrations embellish the volume, and strengthen it, but very much greater interest would attach to it, from our point of view, did it contain a larger assortment of pictures, pasture scenes particularly, for that would have seemed to complete the story and taken the reader who may never cross the sea directly to those estates that have lived in his imagination.

This useful and entertaining volume comes from the press of William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. The price is not stated. Presumably copies may be obtained through John J. Moubray, chairman of the Scottish Central Shorthorn Association, Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge. While the volume relates directly to the Shorthorns of the district defined, the intermingling of bloodlines draws under consideration to a very broad extent the herds that have grazed the hills and vales in all parts of Scotland and across the border.



Courtesy H. D. Parsons, Newton, Ia.

Photo by Hildebrand

For More Than Forty Years Shorthorns Have Been the Chief Factor in Malaka Farm Operations



Courtesy R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.

Photo by Hildebrand

With the Passing of the Forests Livestock Builds a Greater Asset

The California Shorthorn Situation

By W. S. Guilford

Butte City, Calif.

What about the Shorthorn business in California? Just what effect has the general business depression had on it? And how does the future look? These are all fair questions—not too easy to answer, perhaps—but I am guessing that an attempt at an answer will be of some interest.

The Shorthorn business in California is new—or old—depending on the point of view. Senator Ben Rush, now president of the California Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has been breeding good registered cattle for over fifty years. Hosea Turman, veteran cattleman of Glenn County, tells of a white Shorthorn bull that came across the plains in a bull team in the days of the gold excitement. He says the offspring from this bull could be traced in Sacramento valley herds for many years—and that they were cattle of wonderful quality, big, broad, easy-keeping red, white and roan that were far superior to the common cattle.

David Stollery, Secretary of the California Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is authority for the statement that the late Wm. D. Howard brought registered Shorthorns from New York to California in 1857. The Howards, Glides, Gibsons, Murphys and many others have been breeding and distributing good Shorthorns for many years. I understand that the late Thos. B. Dibblee commenced

using Shorthorn bulls on his big ranch in Santa Barbara County in 1865. Mayo Newhall, another prominent California business man and ranch owner, has been using good Shorthorn blood on his ranges for a long period.

All of which had a marked effect on the general character of the cattle of the state. But for many years there was no great increase in the number of breeders in the state. The past ten years has seen a considerable change in this regard. There are now many new breeders in the business, and the cause of the Shorthorn is championed by one of the most active state associations in America.

There is no question of the ability of California breeders to produce high-class registered Shorthorns. In California herds there are many animals that both in individuality and breeding are comparable to the best in the world, and as far as feed and climatic conditions are concerned, these are favorable enough. To say they are the best in the world is to use a rather hackneyed California booster's phrase, but it is an advantage to be able to handle a purebred herd practically the year round without housing—or with little housing—as can be done here. This, with the ability of

the soil to produce an abundance of alfalfa, barley, corn and other feeds, really does make a good environment for the growing of good cattle.

At the risk of not mentioning some of the Shorthorn "tops" that are being collected in California (which oversight will be entirely unintentional if it occurs), it may be well to call attention to a few of the notable animals and herds now on California farms.

Easton & Ward at Diablo have one of the best bulls from Duthie's last sale at the head of a splendid collection of Scotch cows. Henry Elberg at Woodland has a herd of Scotch cattle of which he is justly proud. The International champion, Little Sweetheart, was bred at Ormondale—this herd is now headed by a bull imported by Wm. Hartnett. The Caledonia herd at Sacramento, named for the great bull which heads it, is making Shorthorn history for the state. And there are many fine cattle in the herds of Glide at Davis, Hawkins at Hollister, Dibblee at Santa Barbara, Hall at Riverside, Hopkins at David, Dierssen at Sacramento, Muddux at Sacramento, Eddinger at Hood, the Murphys at Perkins, Butte City Ranch at Butte City, C. L. Raper at Glenn, Carruthers at Live Oak, and many more, all the way from near the Mexico border to Oregon.

Where to market the increase from the herds, and the pedigree situation, are

important problems here as everywhere. New herds are being started all the time. This will supply a market for some cattle; and the farm and range herds require a large number of bulls every year. This is the principal outlet.

For many years, and now, a fairly well-grown bull, and active, a red preferably, and costing around \$100 to \$125, possibly \$150, is the sort of animal that sires a considerable percentage of the calves in California range herds. Of course, in some sections there are many Herefords used—bulls with the same general requirements as indicated above, with the addition of a white face.

The transition from this situation to one when every bull turned on the range will be a registered animal will be gradual. It will not be brought about in one or three or ten years—possibly never. There is ample proof that it will pay, and pay handsomely, to use good bulls on the range. Glide and Dibblee and Cebrian and Hawkins and many others who have use for many of their purebred bulls in their own herds have demonstrated this beyond a question. But there are thousands here, as everywhere, who need to be converted to the doctrine of better blood, and paying for it.

The Shorthorn situation here is this:

A number of very high-class herds containing many high-priced Scotch cows and headed by superior bulls, such herds being capable of supplying herd headers to a great many other herds made up of females that represent an investment of from \$250 to \$500 per head. These herds last mentioned are the ones whose outlet for surplus bulls is the farm and range trade that will pay \$125 to possibly \$300 per bull. There are too few herds in this latter class.

Among these cattle that can be bought for the lesser price because they are "plain-bred" or Scotch-topped, will be found many superior animals. Perhaps it is true that as far as producing calves regularly and raising them well without much bother, these so-called plain animals will be found equal or in some cases superior to the higher-priced ones. And calves from these herds will render most satisfactory service on the range.

Where a breeder is situated so that he can carry a herd of medium-priced cattle on cheap feed, and where he can handle them without too much "alleged" expert help, and where he can acquaint range men with what he has to offer—breeding Shorthorns is a good business here. And it should continue to be an increasingly good business always.

So that, while I do not know of any Shorthorn breeder who is overwhelmed with orders for bulls or females that he cannot fill, California Shorthorn breeders are all right and in good shape generally. Money is a scarce commodity and I suppose as hard to get here as everywhere, just now. It is possible that the general business situation has had less effect on the Shorthorn business in California than on some other things—possibly less than on the Shorthorn business in other sections.

And there certainly never was a time more favorable for the starting of a herd of registered Shorthorns in this state. One reason for this is that it is always a favorable time to buy registered livestock when prices are low. Another is that the market for better bulls and better stock is being enlarged constantly by many agencies—breeders, farm and stock papers, farmers' institutes, farm advisers, agricultural colleges, breed associations, state and federal agricultural departments, the forest service, and last, but by no means least, boys' and girls' calf clubs.

So that, all in all, it will be well to figure that as a Shorthorn producing state California is and always will be prominent among "those present."



Courtesy Tuckwiller Bros., Lewisburg, W. Va.

Photo by E. W. Sheets

This Shapely Calf Is From the Mating of the Mongrel-bred Virginia Cow With the Registered Shorthorn Bull in the Picture

Building a Herd from One Cow

By C. E. Aubel

Manhattan, Kan.

Not many breeders of Shorthorn cattle have a herd of nearly half a hundred descended entirely from one female, nor have they sold, in addition, one and one-half times as many more from the same source. The opportunity is so seldom presented to study such a herd, and to view the uniformity bred therein from seven generations of females, all

tracing to one prolific matron, that I feel all Shorthorn men should know of it. The herd is located near Palmer, Kan. It possesses the uniformity that is the dream of all constructive breeders for

their herds. These cattle are as like as peas in a pod; they are all dark red, broad of back and loin, big framed, clean boned, and the females are of the breedy, matronly sort. They are most pleasing to the eye as they graze about the green pastures and stand in the cool shade inviting inspection and criticism. However, their attractiveness to



Courtesy Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

Photo by Smith & Morton

They Grow Them Thick in Western Kansas. The Highlander, Lady Mist and Lavender Marshal

the eye is not half as interesting as their history, for their foundation and breeding, and their financial contribution to their owner, carry a lesson in breeding methods hard to equal.

The builder of this herd is W. H. Molyneaux, and its full development has taken place on his quarter section farm near Palmer. On this farm, in seventeen years, he has built up a herd which numbers, at present, 46 head, including 36 heifers and 10 bulls. In addition to this he has sold 79 head, 35 heifers and 44 bulls.

Every animal of the 125 head traces back to one original Shorthorn heifer named Beauty V55-725. This cow was dropped May 20, 1902, and was but nine months old when purchased at a country sale at Linn, Kansas, for \$40. Beauty's age necessitated a year's delay before she could be bred.

Her first calf was dropped in 1904 and was a heifer named Rosebud. She bred each year up to her sale in 1914, producing in all five heifers and six bulls. Four of these heifers were used for breeding, and their records are enviable ones. They produced 15 heifers and 11 bulls and were themselves sold for a total of \$450 after this production. Beauty's fifth heifer was vealed for \$22.50. Five of the bulls were sold as sires, bringing \$250. Thus the original \$40 Beauty cow contributed to the herd eleven sons and daughters, which sold for a total of \$732.50. Before selling, the daughters contributed to the herd 26 individuals, later used to increase the herd. Beauty herself sold for \$100 with her last calf at foot, and so gave to the

herd's bank account \$832.50, besides the produce of her daughters. Is this not a worthy breeding record.

Yet the story is not all told. These grandchildren, four of which are still matrons in the herd, produced calves whose calves produced calves for seven generations, until the total number reached was 125 head, 71 females and 54 males. Seventy-nine of these have been sold, 35 females and 44 males, and there are still in the herd 46 head, 36 females and 10 males.

Interesting as is the fecundity of Beauty and the history of the herd she mothered, even more interesting is the record of the sales. The financial income, herewith presented from these private sales, will cause even the most dubious to admit purebred cattle are profitable on the small farm when bred as this herd has been.

	Debit.	Credit.
Beauty—Cost	\$40.00	\$.....
35 females at \$134.42 per head		4,705.00
44 males at \$100 per head		4,400.00
1 female vealed.....		22.50
Total	\$40.00	\$9,127.50
Balance		9,087.50

If the 46 head remaining in the herd are given values in accordance with the selling price of the others we would have:

	Debit.	Credit.
36 females at \$134.42 per head	\$.....	\$4,839.22
10 males at \$100 per head		1,000.00
Total value of herd.		\$5,839.22

Balance carried from above 9,087.50

Total value of sales and present herd from the \$40.00 Beauty cow.... \$14,926.72

Such a business is not without a debit side, for the herd bulls represent an expenditure, as do also the fees for recording and transfer.

The cost of the herd sires follows:

New Time	\$100.00
Captain's Secret.....	125.00
Prince Marr.....	125.00
Orange Sultan	125.00
Sultan Carolus	150.00

Total\$625.00
Average, \$125.00.

Allowing \$3 per head for recording and transfer fees, \$375 will cover this expense, and the total indebtedness is \$1,000. If this is deducted from the amount of the sales and present value of the herd, \$14,926.72, a net income of \$13,926.72 is left for Mr. Molyneaux from \$40 invested in a cow seventeen years ago.

Far more interesting to the writer than the financial income of the herd is the lesson brought out in the pedigrees from the founding of this "one cow" herd.

Students of Shorthorn pedigrees assert that a pedigree is "pretty" when it shows the individual to have been descended from dams which were founders of families and bred by the right sort of breeders. The value is further enhanced if the pedigree lists bulls at the top of the column for sires that have been of value to the breed. This

first information is shown in the column for dams, in the case of Augusta

107th, with an attractive Augusta pedigree as shown in the following:

AUGUSTA 107TH 181212

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Augusta 105th (imp.)	James Bruce	Barmpton Knight 148795	E. S. Myers
Augusta 63d	James Bruce	Waverley 136405	A. Strachan
Augusta 30th	James Bruce	Royal Robin 135231	W. Duthie
Augusta 7th	James Bruce	Clear the Way 96746	A. Cruickshank
Augusta 2d	James Bruce	Privy Seal 109647	A. Cruickshank
Augusta 1st	James Bruce	Le Premier 108708	James Bruce
Augusta	James Bruce	Dauphin 107066	E. Shepherd
Augusta	James Bruce	Premier 109435	J. Whitehead
Augusta	James Bruce	Lord Adolphus Fairfax	Mr. Whitaker
Matilda	Mr. Burrows	Champagne (3317)	Mr. Wood

This line of dams is descended from Augusta, the foundress of the Augusta family, bred by James Bruce and sired by Lord Adolphus Fairfax. So it is said she is rightly founded.

Furthermore, a pedigree is of value, critics say, in proportion to the number of times the names of reputable breeders occur in the column of the breeders of the dams or sires. In other words, an individual is more desirable to the most discriminating, if all the dams, generation after generation, have been bred by such a man as Bruce or Cruickshank, instead of by different breeders each generation. The presence of a single breeder shows that this strain of Augustas must have been desirable individuals, else why should Mr. Bruce have kept them for seed stock, generation after generation? This is the lesson for American breeders. Let this principle be applied to cattle of Mr. Molyneaux's breeding, that have descended from the cow Beauty. Her pedigree follows:

BEAUTY V55-725

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Beauty of Linn 2d	N. S. Lenszler	Funston 147435	J. B. McConche
Beauty of Linn	Thos. McGuire	Monarch 132528	C. M. Gifford & Son
Sharon Beauty	Thos. McGuire	Phil Barrington 109378	C. M. Gifford & Son
Greenwood Girl	Jos. Estes	Sharon Duke of Kent 95184	L. O. Swope
Greenwood Maid	Jos. Estes	Chieftain 50447	Jos. Estes
Camilla	Jos. Estes	Phil Chew 44551	Hickman & Bass
Red Duchess	Jos. Estes	Duke of Stone (6691)	G. M. Bedford
Duchess of Goodness 4th	R. W. Howe	Pearl 36438	Henry Larimore
Duchess of Goodness 1st	G. M. Bedford	Duke of Airdrie 9798	R. A. Alexander
Goodness 3d	Albert Allen	Duke of Airdrie 9798	R. A. Alexander
Goodness (imp.)	Mr. Hall	Senator 2d 958	Henry Ambler
		Orontes (4623)	Earl Spencer

In the column of breeders of dams is found an irregular list of breeders. Out of a possible eleven different breeders we find seven, while only two breeders have their names appearing more than once and only one has his name appearing more than twice. This is like most American pedigrees, in that the blood represents breeding from a great many different herds.

Following is the pedigree of Nifty May 2d, not yet registered, but bred in Mr. Molyneaux's herd. She is the result of breeding seven generations of females. In extended form her pedigree follows:

NIFTY MAY 2ND

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Nifty May 884998	W. H. Molyneaux	LinwoodTopsman804540	I. M. Forbes & Son
Molly May 673449	W. H. Molyneaux	Sultan Carolus 510501	S. B. Amcoats
Rosehill Mollie 231276	W. H. Molyneaux	Orange Sultan 2d 428772	S. B. Amcoats
Millie Mary 214042	W. H. Molyneaux	Captain Secret 366282	F. M. Gifford
Mary Rosebud 202125	W. H. Molyneaux	Prince Marr 323927	F. M. Gifford
Rosebud 11991	W. H. Molyneaux	New Times 261141	Achenbach Bros.
Beauty V55-725	N. S. Lenszler	Ajax 258665	M. C. Vansell
Beauty of Linn 2d	N. S. Lenszler	Funston 147435	J. B. McConche
Beauty of Linn	Thos. McGuire	Monarch 132528	C. M. Gifford & Son
Sharon Beauty	Thos. McGuire	Phil Barrington 109378	C. M. Gifford & Son
		Sharon Duke of Kent 95184	L. O. Swope

This pedigree, so far as the columns of breeders is concerned, is as "pretty" as the Augusta pedigree already quoted. It shows an individual bred on the dam's side for seven generations by one man. Such a pedigree gives confidence in the breeding and shows a definiteness of purpose. Unlike the pedigree of Beauty, it has substance and merit. It shows the confidence the breeder had in this strain. Else why did he mate seven generations from one female? Cannot one unconsciously hear this breeder consider the good characteristics of each individual as they were produced generation after generation? Cannot one hear him decide each time, "Here is the one I must keep and breed"? This is breathed from the pedigree. It is the factor giving value to a Cruickshank, a Bruce, a Marr or another Scotch pedigree, because they have bred many generations from one female. These breeders are now reaping their reward for such production, and this is the treasure in store for American breeders, if they will select good individuals and breed therefrom for many generations. Finally their names, too, will dominate in the column breeders of dams and their reward will be as great. It will be a reward of confidence of other breeders as well as of dollars. The auction ring alone will contribute to the latter sufficiently to make it worth while, for such a pedigree cannot fail to attract and inspire a prospective buyer. When an animal with such a pedigree is a good individual, a buyer will be satisfied he is getting one whose ancestors were good and were considered by some breeder as the right kind of individual to keep for seed.

The Trend of Trade

During the early months of 1920 Shorthorn trade was moving on a high plane. The largest volume of transfers passed through the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the season that the office had ever handled for a similar period. Sales were being held in larger numbers than ever before. Yet for the months of February, March and April of this year, 1921, the volume of transfers fell but a little below the 1920 record. Considering the few sales being held this season this is a remarkable showing. The actual number of transfers for the three-month period, in 1920, was 25,736 as against 22,763 for 1921. This shows a decline of twelve percent from the high range prevailing last year.

The comparative figures show that private sales are numerous, demonstrating a more extensive farmer demand. This is reflected in the public sales also. It should be borne in mind that when the tide of trade is running strong and auction sales are numerous many animals are sold more than once—many several times—in the course of a year. Under present conditions, however, when public sales are fewer in number this rarely occurs.

A fact that has claimed attention of those who study the trade is that few breeders have a surplus of Shorthorns. Most herds are down to the minimum. A general survey reveals a scant surplus anywhere, and a shortage on the whole.

Pedigree registrations for the three-month period show a very decided increase, but this is due to the fact that in January, 1920, there was a rush of registrations in order to take advantage of the old registry fee before the advance fee went into effect. Yet the persistency with which the increased registration continues from month to month is indicative of a larger volume by considerable than in 1920.

Shorthorn Breeders by States

Alabama	99	Nebraska	2,509
Arizona	7	Nevada	20
Arkansas	264	New Hampshire	62
California ...	158	New Jersey...	5
Colorado	420	New Mexico...	49
Connecticut ..	21	New York....	127
Delaware	3	No. Carolina..	100
Dist. of Col..	6	North Dakota	1,809
Florida	8	Ohio	2,055
Georgia	83	Oklahoma	2,748
Idaho	499	Oregon	361
Illinois	3,889	Pennsylvania	465
Indiana	1,838	So. Carolina..	9
Iowa	5,289	South Dakota	2,112
Kansas	2,717	Tennessee ...	417
Kentucky	403	Texas	570
Louisiana	97	Utah	308
Maine	108	Vermont	73
Maryland	43	Virginia	347
Massachusetts	74	Washington ..	320
Michigan	1,537	West Virginia	199
Minnesota ...	3,556	Wisconsin ...	1,486
Mississippi ...	98	Wyoming	91
Missouri	2,766		
Montana	471	Total.....	40,696



Courtesy A. R. Swann & Son, Dandridge, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Group of Smooth Artists—Before and Behind the Screen

A Scotchman's Observations

By Frank Napier

Detroit, Mich.

There is such a variety of subjects one could pick up in connection with the Shorthorn breed, but then again there are such highly competent authorities dealing with these every week. I shall therefore carefully avoid such subjects as fashionable pedigrees, etc., lest I furnish a parallel to "Paw Perkins." That noted character of the "funny" pages of so many papers was persuaded into giving a musical turn with the flute at a church concert. Poor Paw made such a poor fist of it that someone in the audience called, "Get off, you poor cheese." The chairman sternly called the audience to order and demanded to know who made such an insulting remark. Naturally no one answers, but instead a Doctor Smith got up and asked permission to make a few remarks. This being accorded, he said: "Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it doesn't matter who called him a 'poor cheese,' but who the 'poor cheese' was who told him he could play."

It is a very common thing for a visitor to any country to be interviewed as to his views, etc., of any subject or place. This, of course, refers to distinguished visitors, but as I was not in that category my only interviews were with Uncle Sam's customs and immigration authorities. These gentlemen usually do their work pretty thoroughly, but as they did not ask about the Shorthorn I shall act as my own interviewer and endeavor to give a fairly lucid exposition of my impressions of the breed in America. That I have passed the visitor stage and become a resident will not, I hope, prevent me doing so—not in the sarcastic sense of the words in Burns' poem, but as a friend:

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursil's as ithers see us."

When I first set foot on the friendly soil of the U. S. A., in 1913, after a long association with the breed in the old

country, I was perhaps of the opinion that the class of stock here was not on a par with the herds over there. This idea was probably born of the fact that the pick of the herds were bought for South America and on very few occasions was a high priced one taken to the U. S. Someone had also remarked that it was also a necessity for American herds to infuse fresh blood. These ideas were soon expelled, however, for on visiting my brother at Kilgour's I was at once struck with the excellent quality and true Shorthorn type of the females, and above all with the great bull Fair Acres Gloster. Here was a herd which would compare very favorably with any such in the old country, and I was assured, which I afterwards found to be true, that this was a representative herd. Though, on several subsequent occasions, I had the pleasure of further acquaintance with this herd, I had no opportunity for several years of seeing any more herds, for, in the fall of 1915, I crossed the border and wore the maple leaf overseas for four and a half years. On my return to this country in 1920 I lost no opportunity of gaining a first hand knowledge of the Shorthorn in America. This has been limited, it is true, to a few herds, one or two fairs, and the Congress and, though it has been my misfortune not to get farther afield, these in themselves had been quite an education. Where could one find such an illustration as the Congress of the excellence to which the breed has been raised in this country and where such a galaxy of animals of merit? It seemed strange to see the spectators grouped around the animals instead of what we used to see an enclosure with the spectators on the out-

side. But as these were all intensely interested and never get in the way of the judges, the latter were not hampered in their actions and everything worked harmoniously. It seems that you here do not lay half so much stress on color as in the old country, it may be that they have changed there in the intervening years, but they were very chary as a rule of reds with white socks, and even whites were not extra popular as breeding bulls. While the least black speck on the nose was looked on with suspicion and a high tail head was a big fault. Here, it looks to me, if the animal is otherwise good these points do not weigh very heavily against him.

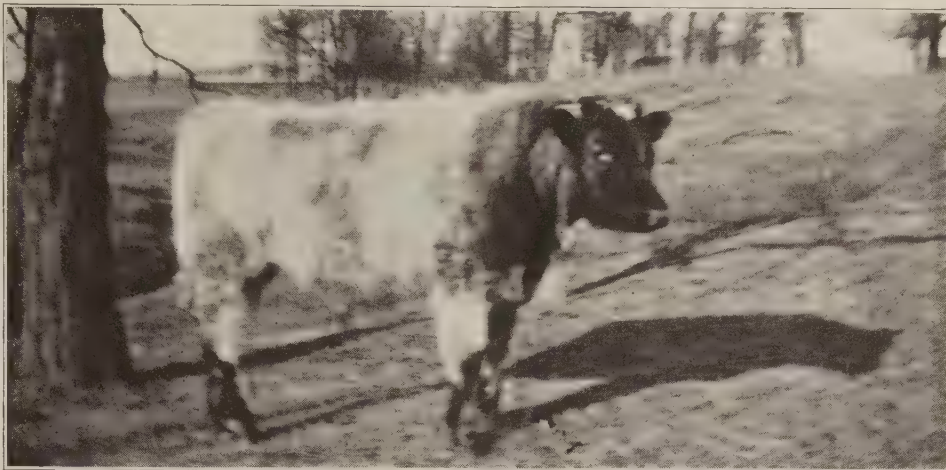
That individuals at shows and sales are much fatter, as a rule, here than in the old country is a fact. It is true that they have a very pleasing effect, but is it always advisable to so force the females? In such a condition it could not be expected that they will always produce the same healthy calf as would otherwise be looked for from such and such a female in a moderately fleshy condition. This, however, is not a criticism, but rather a personal idea. One word of criticism though as regards nurse cows. That the Scotch Shorthorn is capable of being a dual-purpose animal is not hard to prove, and it is not necessary to select animals of the "hat rack" variety to prove that the Shorthorn can produce milk as well as beef. I know of many instances where strains of old families have, by careful selection, amply proved the assertion. One instance of this occurs to my mind in Countess 17th (by Frankenstein) of N. Reid's Countess family. She was a great milker, yet had all the characteristics of the breed, and likewise a great breeder as instanced by her products, whilst in the hands of Alex Y. Gordon—Count Crystal sold for 1,300 gns, Countess Lavinia 220 gns, Count

Scarlet 40 gns, Countess of Siityton 120 gns, and the show bull Count Fascinator, all of which were calved, in nearly every case, within a year of each other and were raised by her, in almost every case, without any assistance. This is only one case you may say, but there are numerous others that could be brought forward. It is true that it would be rather an expensive matter to weed out all the poor milkers, but much could be accomplished if every breeder selected and developed only a few at a time. I venture to say that this would eventually have far-reaching results. To see a section labeled Milking Shorthorns is a libel on a breed which can and will produce both beef and milk if they get a fair chance. But to return to the nondescript camp followers, the nurse cows, it does not look very patriotic to the breed to have, say, a cow, with the head of a Hereford and the remainder of her looking like a Holstein, raising perhaps one of your best calves. What is the matter with working into a few good Shorthorn crosses—and it lies in your power to do so—if it is too expensive to give him a pedigree cow. I am afraid I have lengthened out on the subject more than I at first intended, but please let me down gently on it and take it as a plea for justice long delayed.

The method of selling and collecting the bids was a great novelty to me with your four or five auctioneers and bid getters after the single system of McDonald, Fraser or Thornton. Frank Matthews the head of the latter, uses the sandglass as a limit for the last bid. I am not criticising in any way your method for no one could say that the performance at the Congress was not an example of efficient and expedient salesmanship. The gentleman with the Welsh name taking no second place in the "gift of the gab" to that other fiery Welshman Lloyd George, the polished and efficient Kraschel and the ready mother wit of Scotty were assets in themselves.

The Shorthorn Society here has to my idea a priceless asset in its Headquarters Staff. The Executive at the right of the auctioneer and always ready with timely advice when the merits of some animal had been overlooked, not because it belonged to some great herd, but in every case whether a "big" or "little"

a certain job, knowing that they are worthy of all the recognition they can get. They know that except in very rare cases their trust will not be abused and that every one of them has the interests of the breed at heart. It is a deplorable fact that in many cases in the old country the herdsman gets very poor



Courtesy J. M. Bay & Son, Aledo, Ill.

A Likely Sort

man owned it or not. The Secretary and his staff carrying out the clerical end of it—goodness knows how they did it so accurately when even the blackboard marker had very often hard work to keep pace with the auctioneer—when, I have no reason to doubt, he had to work double time afterwards on routine work to catch up. The Editor and Fieldmen busy on the job and always available to advise all and sundry on any doubtful point. The fieldman system is a great idea and of immense value to the breed. Another great asset is the agricultural and breed journals.

Another thing which impressed me greatly was how even the most successful breeders were ever ready to give full credit to their herdsmen. They treat them as men and human beings and not as mere minions and machines paid to do

credit for what he does and in such instances the greatest share is coming to him. Which would go to show that such men place their cares on a very high scale.

The breeders themselves—the term fraternity may be well applied and enlarged to include herdsmen, fieldmen, editors and their fieldmen and even the fair sex of the office staff not, of course forgetting the headquarters—are all intensely enthusiastic, which is refreshing to see and are, above all—and as should be—boosters! bossters! and yet again boosters!

With such enthusiasts it is no wonder that the red, white and roan has attained such a degree of excellence in this country and that in consequence a still greater degree of excellence will be the "Floreat Shorthornias!"



Courtesy Ben Studer, Wesley, Ia.

Roan is Distinctively a Shorthorn Color. There is a Display of Uniformity, Smoothness and Breed Character in This Group That Wins Admiration

Photo by Hildebrand

Dale West's Happiest Day

In the arena at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Oregon, the classes in the various breeds of cattle and horses were being judged. Men of wealth and long experience had entries in the contest. The announcement was made that the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club entries would be judged. Then through the gate came

the same thrill that he had at this proud moment when his entry was declared the champion.

We have never seen such an extensive and well directed effort toward educating boys and girls in the care of livestock—high class livestock—and in the growing of crops as is being made now, more or less, in all parts of the country.



Photo by C. G. Wheeler

Members of the Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, Calf Club Drawing for Their Heifers, Which Appear in the Lower Part of the Picture

these boys and girls leading their entries, red and roan and white calves and yearlings. One class containing the yearlings was formed and the ratings made. A girl was the winner, Phyllis Lester, on a red heifer that she had fed and fitted. Then the calves were judged and one of the youngest boys held the winning entry, a beautiful roan heifer. This lad, Dale West, showed the instinct of a stockman. After receiving his coveted blue ribbon, the decision was made as to which was the better of the two first winners. The roan was made the champion and Dale West proudly led his winner from the ring as the onlookers applauded and as the first prize blue ribbon and the champion purple ribbon fluttered in his hand. Perhaps Dale will see other happy days, but it is questionable whether he will ever have

It is fundamental education, and the response which the boys and girls make is the best evidence of its practical usefulness.

If the boys and girls can be made a part of the affairs of the farm, with the encouragement that comes through accomplishment and ownership, a long stride will be made toward stabilizing the farm condition. Many a boy and many a girl has gone down the road toward the city for lack of just this sort of encouragement, who would have been of inestimable value could they have remained a part of the farm organization.

It used to be the custom in Puritan days, when Sunday came, to take the boys and girls to the church and have them sit through long, tedious, painful hours in uncomfortable oak pews because that was the Puritan's conception

of keeping the Sabbath. Then there was the practice that followed down through the years of making boys and girls work long hours, day after day, with no assurance of remuneration. But the obligation to toil without participation in the division of the profits was kept fresh in their minds. But there is a better method of developing useful men and women, as suggested by these organized clubs in which the ability and ingenuity of the boys and girls is developed, and their industry as well.

We have seen more than one child take an interest in the saving and investment of money by watching the accumulation of a few pennies and nickels and dimes; watching the interest grow on a savings account; in the increased value of a small piece of property; by receiving dividends upon a stock investment.

We can develop business men and women through these simple methods just as well as the college and university courses equip men and women for the professions, the arts and sciences. It does not matter what the field of activity, business sense, business ability and a knowledge of business methods is essentially the most valuable asset.

The efforts of a boy and a girl, however awkward, deserve recognition and in this recognition is the encouragement that leads to better endeavor. Give them a chance. That is what they need most.

The story is related that when the son of Col. Fred Grant was at West Point the Colonel requested a friend of his, who was going there, to ascertain how the boy was getting on. In this request was the suggestion of some concern on the Colonel's part. In due time word came from the friend as follows: "Dear Fred: Don't worry. The boy stands better in everything than you did in anything."

A Word from John C. Burns

As those who attended the recent Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show know, the Shorthorn exhibit was the biggest and best that has even been held in Texas and, conditions considered, the association sale of Shorthorns was highly satisfactory.

Forty-three Shorthorn breeders—seven from Oklahoma and thirty-six from Texas—had cattle entered in the show, and the majority of the entries were very well fitted. There were 86 bulls, 71 females, and 24 steers actually shown in the ring in the individual classes and still others in the group classes.

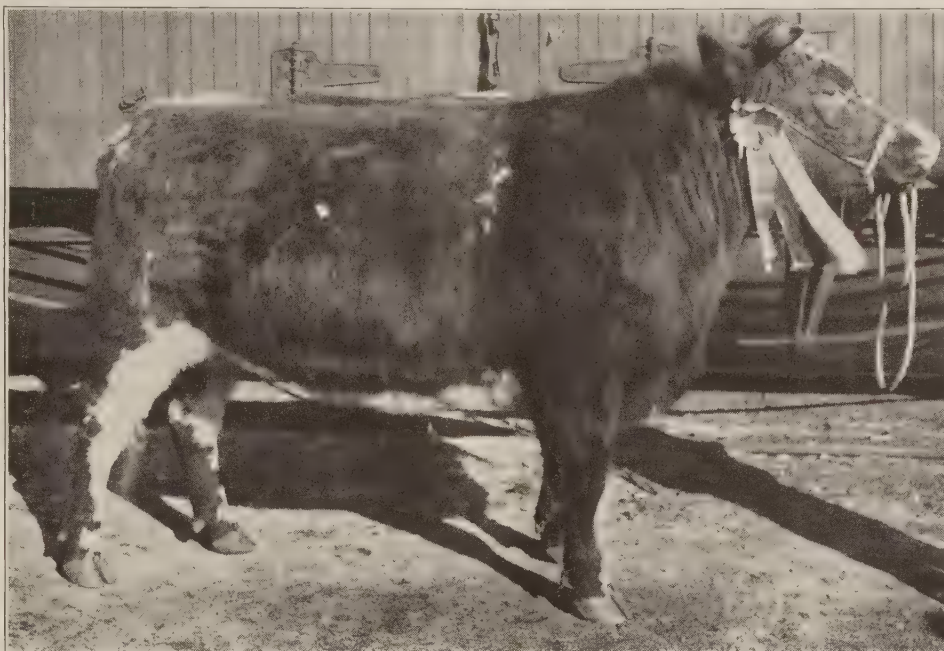
In the auction sale the 28 females averaged \$318, with a top of \$1,050, and the 9 bulls averaged \$265, with a top of \$550, the average for the 37 head being \$305. A feature of importance in connection with the sale is the fact that the 37 cattle sold were distributed among 21 buyers, a number of whom are new breeders.

The county fair season will soon be here and breeders could do no more effective advertising than to have good Shorthorn exhibits at their local fairs. And then come the big fall shows. It is important that every effort be made to have high class, creditable Shorthorn exhibits at these shows. In order to do so, animals that are to be exhibited should be in preparation now in the matter of receiving liberal and regular feeding. As a rule the best cattle are made when such feeding begins when calves are just old enough to eat and is continued until full development is attained. It is needless to say that cattle which receive only a few weeks of grain feeding just prior to showing cannot reflect credit on either the exhibitor or the breed. On the other hand, the showing of one calf of desirable type, well fitted, will bring favorable advertising to both.

A noteworthy example of what a beginner can accomplish in competition with experienced showmen was the victory won by Cecil Hutton, a club boy of Fairy, Texas, in the recent show when his white calf, Maxwalton Chester, stood at the head of the strong class of 22 senior bull calves. Cecil bred this calf, fed him and cared for him well from

the start, and besides winning premier honor on him at one of the biggest shows ever held in the Southwest he sold him

during the show for the neat sum of \$700. Feeding and showing good calves pay.



Courtesy W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

Grand Champion Steer, Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn. Note the Compactness and Smooth Turn of This Bullock

Good Shorthorns in Northwest Arkansas

The following is cited as further proof that the Shorthorn breeders of northwest Arkansas started right by getting good seed stock and are breeding and raising Shorthorns of merit:

O. W. Carlson of Benton County showed with some of the best breeders in the United States at Memphis Tri-State Fair, where his herd bull, Dale's Choice, got 3d money, Walnut Grove Sultan stood 9th in a class of eighteen, and Choice Maid stood 11th in a class of twenty. At the Ozark Stock Show, Springfield, Mo., against strong company, being some of the best and oldest breeders, he got 1st and senior champion on his herd bull, Dale's Choice; Walnut Grove Sultan stood 1st in his class, and Choice Maid 3d. This was Mr. Carlson's first attempt at fitting for show purposes. He was highly complimented by many that he was raising so good a lot of cattle. Mr. Carlson has a most excellent lot of Shorthorns and is finding a ready and satisfactory sale for his young ones.

Another progressive firm, G. D. Counts & Son of Washington county, had in the show and sale at the Ozark Stock Show, Springfield, Mo., three head, where Vail's Rosemary 3d was junior and grand champion, Choice Blossom 2d was 2d in her class, and Vail's Choice was 3d in junior yearlings. These good young things had the further honor of topping the sale and next highest in price in sale. These were all bred and raised by Counts & Son and were fitted by them and their first attempt at show-

ing. This firm has thirty-five excellent females, headed by Maxwalton Wanderer, a Carpenter & Ross bred bull costing them well up in the thousands. But since his calves, as stated above, stand well in show ring and sell well, they think the buying of a good bull one of the best things that could have been done when they started breeding Shorthorns.

At our fourteenth annual Washington County Fair Shorthorns were shown by eight breeders. While the number shown was not large, being 45, the quality was good; in fact, each year shows great improvement. Our breeders have great faith in the future as to prices and demand for good cattle, and now that our section has an abundant feed crop of all kinds, with a shortage of feeding cattle we see good times ahead.

Our local butchers and shippers advise us that cattle bought by them now average better each year and that they are killing and dressing 10 to 15 percent more than a few years ago, which they attribute to the many good registered Shorthorn bulls being used in grade herds.

Arkansas, with her climate and soil adapted to all kinds of legumes and grasses, her mild winters, and with her agricultural forces, bankers and progressive business men, all awake to our possibilities as a great cattle breeding section, and all forces urging the use of better sires, with the Shorthorns decidedly in the lead of beef breeds, will surely be heard from one of these days as our sister state, Oklahoma, is now

being heard from. The reds, whites and roans are mighty popular in this good old state, but we need more of them.

Shorthorn Exports

As an example of the developing trade with South American countries approximately 160 Shorthorns have recently left our shores for Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil or are being assembled for shipment. The William Hartnett shipment numbers 58 females, 6 calves and 2 bulls, and is bound for Argentina. Walter L. Kelley, representing South American purchasers, is taking 19 cows and heifers, 17 heifer calves, 1 bull calf and 3 bulls. J. O'Connor has charge of a shipment for the Shorthorn Exporting Company containing 6 heifers and 19 bulls destined for Brazil. Another shipment of around 35 head is being made up from the northwest, Minnesota, the Dakotas and northwestern Iowa, in charge of Leslie Smith and will be on its way in the early summer to Argentina, for the Northwest Shorthorn Exporting Company. The good wishes of all Shorthorn breeders in the United States will attend these gentlemen on their useful mission.

Record of Prize Winners

Send \$2.00 today for The Record of Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigrees of 1,260 prize winners at the International, American Royal and various state fairs for the past twenty years.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME VI

NUMBER 2

JULY 1, 1921

WHAT DID HE SAY?

When you, Mr. Breeder, were talking with your farmer neighbor about adding a female or two—purebreds—to his little herd and putting a registered bull in service, what did he say? Anything that really convinced you that he would not—now or later? If he is the sort of a man who would take care of good cattle it will be well to happen around at his farm again soon and feel him out a little further. It may require a little time for the suggestion to get fixed in his mind—that is to “soak in.” There are many successful breeders who allowed many days and weeks and even years to slip by before making a start, yet were never against the proposition—just didn't act, that was all.

IF YOU SHOULD WIN

It is costing less to get the show cattle ready this year. Only one item in the list has advanced—freight. That may be less by the time for shipping to the fairs.

This should be a good year to make a display. The prizes offered are an inducement. Never was so much money offered for Shorthorn prize winners before. Many an animal will win more than the owner would ask for the animal before leaving for the shows. Many another will win more than the owner expects; there is never any disappointment there.

Particularly is it a good year to show as the farmers are looking with favor on purebreds now—greater favor than formerly. A strong line-up of well bred, shapely, well fitted young Shorthorn bulls will have a good deal to do with inclining the buying tendency of the farmer trade. These classes that pass in review before the onlookers make an object lesson that is real. The impression made is favorable because it is inevitable that any one having a spark of admiration for animal form acknowledges the superior class represented.

What other agency arouses as much interest and enthusiasm in purebred livestock as the show contests and the reassembling of the best of the herds' productions in the arena. The desire for ownership is stimulated. Many useful breeders have been induced to make their start as a result of the high character of the exhibits.

And then—if you should win. What other achievement compares with—winning. The thrill that comes when

the judge waves you with your entry to the head of the class—have you ever felt it? Then go with your choicest selections and have a try for this. If you win and it is your first—you'll never forget the day.

FEED IS CHEAP

Many years have passed since the corn cribs were as well filled at this season of the year as they are now. Hay is abundant, there are quantities of oats in the bin, many silos were not opened last winter as their contents were not needed. Straw stacks are seen in all directions, even after an extensive burning campaign—for the lurid night-skies suggested an organized campaign in many sections in the middle west.

The June first prospect for a crop in most lines of production is favorable. It does not require the vision of a prophet to forecast with assurance a large supply of grains, hay and forage by early fall. The price will be cheap unless the unexpected happens. There is a forbidding freight rate that will scarcely fall enough in so brief a period as to be of much assistance in crop marketing this fall. The only apparent solution is in the more general employment of good, well bred livestock. There is an inviting opportunity to take on such now for the range of prices should appeal to the most conservative.

A survey was recently made in a county or two in northwestern Iowa among cattle feeders. The results showed that those who bred and raised their own stock were “on easy street.” Those who bought their stuff as calves and grew them out were living next door, “on easy street,” to the man who bred and raised his stock. The man who bought as yearlings and had the benefit of some growth along with the gain in flesh had a profit in sight. But those who bought mature cattle on the market and relied entirely on the gain in flesh were “holding the sack.” Similar experiences were related in the Nebraska Feeders' Annual Meeting recently. The feeding experiment conducted by the Nebraska Experiment Station fully demonstrated this also.

Growing livestock on the farms of the cornbelt should be the prevailing method of marketing the crops. The results just quoted did not have the present benefits as regards feed, for most of the feed consumed represented a much higher cost than the present and prospective prices. Not only that, the prices of livestock steadily declined during the several months covered by these experiences. The present outlook is that cattle prices will show some improvement, and feeds a decline.

If, as has been demonstrated, the feeders can make profits when the values are declining, how certain it is that through a long period of years the man who grows his cattle from calf-hood, or better still, produces them on the farm, a satisfactory volume of profits will be assured. But there is another consideration. It is the acquisition of

tangible value down in the ground, the source from which increased yields of crops are obtained. This accumulation grows in proportion as the crops are fed on the farm and the refuse scattered upon the land; as grass spreads its protecting shelter, and its enriching roots penetrate the soil permeating it with humus and nitrogen and holding its fertility in store.

Security is in this combination—good livestock and fertile land. Changing conditions disturb it the least of all.

GOING OUT OR—COMING IN

How often does one attend a public sale of Shorthorns, or a farm auction of any kind, and note a gathering of automobiles in the vacant lots, paddocks, along the road, wherever there is parking space, representing in investment vastly more than the offering represents—often more than the farm thrown in. It doesn't necessarily indicate too heavy an overhead, but it does arrest one's attention. Two hundred cars assembled at a public sale is not an unusual sight. The investment, roughly estimated, is not far from a quarter of a million dollars, likely more in many instances.

From habit many farmers, not allied with the purebred interests directly, are inclined to speak with discouraging emphasis whenever a breeder makes an investment in a purebred animal representing to the extent of one thousand dollars or more. These same farmers seem to regard the investment of one, two, three, four or even five thousand dollars in an automobile as entirely justified and in the natural course of things. It is all in the viewpoint—or is it?

There are thousands of farms where an investment of a modest amount in purebred Shorthorns would later supply the money for the purchase of the car and take care of its repairs, pay the taxes on it and on the farm and the other property; pay off the mortgage; build the needed barn and house; buy the land adjoining the home place, and educate the children. Shorthorns have done this very stunt times without number when the owner applied reasonably sound business principles to their management. They are doing it now under the present conditions. They will be doing it for all time while men combine them with the operation of land.

It isn't that a car isn't essential. There is no argument on that point. But how many times there would be assured profits if the investment were divided and a part of it placed in good workable Shorthorns. Many a young man has sat in a sale and watched the Shorthorns pass through the auction wishing he could afford to take one or two or more of them home, when his car stood without in which he had already an investment far beyond his actual needs. There is a middle ground in these matters that may have an

important bearing on the future success of the investor.

As one considers the useful Shorthorn cow, acquired at a modest or even a fairly high value, producing calves year after year, converting the farm roughage into profit, her calves finding favor in the sight of generous buyers, and going at last on her quiet way to the shipping station, when age has come upon her, to make her final contribution to the owner's income, one cannot fail to compare the investment she represents with the returns she has made. Nor does one pass the "graveyard" where "used" cars gather without a thought of the investments that are gone.

Good livestock and good land furnish the foundation upon which other investments may be made with a sense of security. There is a supporting base then—a necessary one. In the early stages of the young man's business undertaking consideration must be given to the investments that will encourage, and as far as possible insure an income. At best there will be made many that require intermittently, if not continuously, an outlay. The partnership assistance of a few dependable, well bred Shorthorns will prove effective in the turning of the tide of money—inward.

FOREIGN AND HOME TRADE

An interesting feature of the trade accorded to breeders in this country during the past winter and early spring, by various representatives of the cattle interests in several South American countries, was that the rate of exchange was decidedly unfavorable to their investing here. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Casares, addressing a gathering of breeders at Chicago at the time of the International, stated with much emphasis and evident regret, that it would be impossible to buy among us now on account of the exchange rate being so unfavorable from a buying point of view. He quoted the exchange rate at that time, which was sufficiently convincing. Yet, in spite of this handicap these gentlemen did make many purchases among our herds, and at very satisfactory prices to the sellers. Had it not been for this exchange situation there would have been undoubtedly very extensive buying by these South Americans from the United States breeders.

The extent to which buying was done in spite of this offers a most encouraging outlook. For the exchange will sooner or later adjust more nearly to the needs of the trade and when this adjustment gets under way there will be a growing trade with our sister countries beyond the equator. They are much in need of our beef cattle and we are not averse to supplying them.

Shorthorn breeders may well congratulate themselves upon the advantage which the breed now enjoys in the existing trade situation. Public sales in which cash terms are being rigidly applied are being made in many sections with satisfactory averages. The reason

for this advantage of the Shorthorn over other breeds is the popularity among the farmers which the Shorthorn has. They are thinking now of actual profits on farm operations and they are turning to the Shorthorn as they are not doing toward other breeds. It is natural, for they are convinced of the adaptability of the Shorthorn to their needs.

And further they appreciate the necessity of changing from the sorts that they have grown heretofore, and which turned in satisfactory profits during the conditions that have existed during the past half dozen years, in spite of their standard. Now it is different, and more than that the farmers say "We can buy them now at prices which we feel that we can pay. We were not sure that we could get out from under the war prices." So they are coming to the sales and buying more or less privately and absorbing large numbers of registered Shorthorns while the advocates of other breeds look with envious eyes, for they have never succeeded in winning to the same extent the confidence of those who till the land in the capacity of "ordinary farmers," which term means simply that they have not been growing purebred cattle.

SELLING FOR CASH

Some interesting results are being brought about in the auction sales where cash terms are applied. The first naturally is the elimination of the bidder who invariably buys on time—and being a note buyer, or note settler rather, he does not feel the restraint that limits the cash buyers bidding. With this class of bidders out of the running, to use a political campaign expression, the second result, and an important one, is the entering into the bidding competition of a more conservative class who buy on a cash basis strictly. They contend with each other for the offerings that appeal to their fancy and when the sale is over their check rests in the hands of the seller, who can pay his bills relating to the sale expenses, put away enough to take care of any adjustments that may have to be made, and apply the rest to his business.

But there is another result growing out of this practice. It is the getting of the animals sold into the hands of men who incline to the practical in their farm and breeding affairs. It must be remembered that the basis of the purebred business is not found in the shows and fairs, nor in the recurring public sales. These, important as they are, are but incidental. They are the agencies that aid in the distribution of purebred animals among those who more nearly touch the basis. The actual basis is this—farm efficiency—utility, more beef to the acre, if you please, and more gallons of milk with more butterfat to the gallon.

Once a practical man has had contact with purebred stock that is a credit to the term purebred he inclines to rely thereafter upon this class for his livestock investment. But this type of man will sit through many sales when the

averages are ruling high and time settlements prevail without offering a bid. And just as long as such men are held back from making investments the advancement of the purebred industry is retarded and prospective customers of substantial means and established practices are to an extent barred.

Reasonable credits need not hinder the expansion of the business, may even aid it, in fact, but a too general practice does not serve the best interests of the business. Many careful, conservative men believing in the worth of purebred stock wish to make a start though lacking immediate cash for the purpose. Such investors are rarely enthusiastic to the point of too free bidding. They have the viewpoint of the cash buyer and bid accordingly. But even in their case it would be advisable in the general run of instances to arrange for the necessary credit with their local bank if possible.

There has long existed a gap of varying width between the breeder of purebred stock and the man commonly referred to as the farmer. Perhaps there always will be some semblance of such a gap. The breeder whose output is taken readily at high prices cannot be expected to spend much of his time with men who would not consider making an investment on any other basis than a very low price. But not all of either class represent these extremes. In fact, there has been an inclining toward each other that has its effect in the more general patronage among the farmer folks. The breeders can very materially aid in the final elimination, or near elimination, of this gap, for the farmers are in a receptive mood now and they have noted that the prices are within their reach.

The holding of sales as nearly as possible to the cash settlement plan will be a very potent agency in encouraging a much larger farmer patronage. All are farmers who operate land, whether they employ stock of the richest bloodlines or any class down to the meanest mongrel. There need be no distinction so far as the application of the term farmer is considered. And the man who employs the very best is the most practical of all, provided he uses judgment that harmonizes with the material which he has in hand. But a better understanding among them all will contribute to mutual advantage.

The man who sells for cash can always afford to sell for less than when he must sell on time. The man who buys for cash will not allow the cost price to slip entirely from his memory and will be a better caretaker and business man as a result. The practice extends an advantage to both parties to the transaction.

HOW DOES HE IMPRESS YOU?

Have you examined your herd bull critically since you were at the recent sales or shows? Does he suit you in all of the important essentials? You found him well enough filled in the quarters, did you? and meaty well down toward the gambrel joints? You have noticed

that a lot of bulls of all breeds fail there. It is an important point. If well rounded and deeply meated fairly close to the hocks a good impression is always made on those who look your bullover. Width across the buttock is desirable.

There are a lot of high tail-heads scattered around among the pastures and barn lots and in the shows also. They don't limit themselves to one breed. They are well distributed. If your bull is smoothly finished at the tail-head, and breeds it, you have a point that is worth emphasizing. High, rough tail-heads don't win much favor. We are improving that very point a good deal and the more improvement we make the more we dislike the high tail-head.

If you examined your bull closely did you notice whether there seemed to be quite a liberal covering of meat all along the back and loin? That is very important. It is high priced meat—if it is there. If it isn't there—better get another bull. The depth of the flesh covering, and the width of it also, has a good deal to do with the impression your bull is going to make when a real practical beef cattle man gets to looking him over. Sometimes the men who do the buying at the stock yards, where they look for the **actual** merit, will not give an animal a second look. It is because they don't like to spend their time inspecting animals that they note at the first glance are lacking in important essentials. But when they come across one that has the important essentials they rather like to "stick around" and take a long look. If this flesh covering, which your bull should have, reaches down smoothly from the top line over the sides, ribs, shoulders, the hips and thighs you will be much pleased to note how keenly interested these practical cattle men will become in him. They'll display a good deal of emphasis when discussing his various points. Particularly if his skin and coat are not harsh, they'll be for him, and that won't hurt you in the least.

Have you noticed whether your bull has a long measurement from the top line to the underline? You see the distance from one point to the other is all taken up by your bull—the more distance the more bull. But this is much emphasized by distance from one side to the other. A deep-bodied bull is to be desired. But a wide, deep-bodied bull is to be highly prized. If your farm is just a quarter of a mile on each side you have only 40 acres. If it is a mile on each side you have 640 acres. That's different. The difference in the measurement isn't so much, but the difference in the size of the farm is 600 acres. The same relation applies to a bull. A few inches across and up and down added to or subtracted from means a bull—or the lack of one.

Just as fullness in the quarters always causes favorable comment, so the fullness in the chest attracts favor also. It doesn't mean so much added beef, necessarily, but it does give the im-

pression of ample room for the vital organs, which has a good deal to do with the vigor and constitution of the animal. Then, too, it balances him up, gives him a more pleasing outline. More than that, it will help sell his calves, especially if they show similar strength there. The fullness in the foreflank, just back of the fore legs, bears a pretty close relation to the fullness of the chest. The rear flank should come down to make a level under-line. There seems to be a close relation to a low flank and full hind quarters. This should have been mentioned when the quarters were being discussed near the first of the article. A high-cut flank doesn't add any to the attractiveness of a beef animal. It won't help your bull in the least. What he needs is a low flank. His calves will look better with low flanks along with the meat on their backs and ribs and the wide and deep carcasses. That is a matter you should keep in mind, no matter what the weather is—the kind of calves you are getting from your bull. It may be that you have made a bad mistake in ever buying him at all. If that is the case, let him be on his way as soon as possible, before he does your herd a lot of harm—your herd and your pocketbook. It is possible that you have a great sire and have not as yet discovered it. It is a good plan to find that out as early as possible. You ought to know it before any one else does. You won't be so likely to sell him then.

Should your bull have a head? That is a question easily settled. Here is the answer—"Yes, if it is a good one." If you should ever happen to attend an art school, one of the first lessons you will learn will be that the normal human head will measure the same from the center of the eyes to the top of the head as from the same point to the point of the chin. At first thought one is not inclined to think of the measurements as being the same. We are inclined to be generous and permit a lot of "low-brows" to get in the "normal" class. But we're wrong. And Mister Bull must be measured by the same standard. Look your bull square in the face once. He won't know what you have in mind. And while you are doing this take note of the width of his forehead. A lot of men fall down there—high enough, but too narrow. It's the same with a bull. We like 'em wide in men, and bulls also. A bull's nose and mouth should be wide and his nostrils of generous size.

The neck needs only length enough to attach the head to the shoulder and permit the bull to eat off the ground and also raise the head to a stately level as related to the rest of the body. If the neck connects smoothly with the shoulders and tapers off to fit the head the bull will have a great advantage in his appearance and outline. While leather is so cheap there is no advantage in growing much of it on the underside of the bull's neck. It is indicative of coarseness—much leather under the jaw

and neck. Style in a bull has a value just as style anywhere arrests our attention and wins our admiration.

Then there are the legs. They should be firmly attached to the bull and reach clear to the ground, tapering gracefully, supported by feet of ample size. The legs should be of suitable straightness, but not too straight. If the wearer is of adequate thickness these legs will leave two distinct marks as the animal walks across the pasture or meadow, especially when the dew is on the grass.

Now that there is a remarkable opportunity to acquire bulls of much worth at moderate prices, a situation that may be of short duration, it will be good business to examine your bull very critically, just as though you didn't have a dollar in him, and if you decide that he isn't in the class that you need, go in quest of a better one.

NOW IS THE TIME

It was inevitable that any decline in Shorthorn prices would be looked upon by those who were most active in the trade as of a calamitous nature. That is the viewpoint of tradesmen in any line when the prices of goods in hand are on the downward trend. Immediate cash income is the item of chief concern, and so directly is the attention centered on this one item that often larger results—and more important ones—are overlooked.

The truth is that most Shorthorn breeders are buyers as well as sellers. Scarcely one in all the thousands who maintain herds but that desire to make improvement in their herds by the addition of animals selected from other herds and of the class favored. In a majority of cases there is, or should be, a more or less continuous practice of substitution of better, worthier sorts for those on hand that lack the qualities and breeding desired. That involves an investment. If the prices are on a high level the investment absorbs much money, but if the prices are ruling low the outlay is reduced.

Experienced and well established breeders have decidedly an advantage in this phase of the trade, for when bargains are offered by those desiring for one reason or another to disconnect from the business, or cut down their stock, they are submitted usually to the breeders who are regarded as established in the business on a permanent footing before they are presented to those whose identity is less fixed in the calling. This is a natural course. The prospective seller assumes—and rightly—that the established breeder is in the best position to absorb his offerings; that he is most likely to appreciate their worth and will be inclined to consider the offerings with less prejudice or pessimism than others not so well grounded in the trade.

There is now an opportunity for breeders who are planning to continue in the business of breeding purebred Shorthorns of the better class—better

because the ancestry and the men through which they have been developed insure actual merit—to acquire breeding stock of a high order at favorable prices. In the days when money flowed freely in all trade channels; when credit was obtainable to all—or nearly all—there was a corresponding degree of enthusiasm that resulted in extensive investment, by men lacking experience or adaptability to the business, in Shorthorns. Merchants, bankers, professional men, many of whom were not favorably situated for the carrying on of a purebred cattle breeding business, invested and found, some of them, in the course of time that their individual lines required their time and financial means. In numerous instances these men adjusted their affairs so that they could continue with their Shorthorns for there had been formed an attachment that the owner was not agreeable to severing. In other cases the owners are inclined to withdraw their investment from the Shorthorns in the interest of their other lines. This would have been the case had the prices been moving upward all of this time, but inevitably more pronounced whenever there is a check in the advance of the reversal of the course.

Such a situation exists today, a situation that holds the fortunes of many men in the Shorthorn fraternity. In the early days of the present century there was much expansion in purebred livestock circles. Prices responded to this expansion as a matter of course. Then when financial matters in business generally became uncertain there was a decline. The situation described above followed in the wake of the decline. Then it was that far-seeing breeders laid the foundations—when men not so far-seeing nor perhaps as well grounded were agreeable to parting with their herds either in part or as a whole. In periods of lessened activity there are those who lose confidence, not because the conditions warrant it, but because they are made that way; they believe the day of prosperity has passed in their line of investment, and they put their holdings on the market, it matters not how unwisely. Others, by force of circumstances over which they may have no control, endeavor to convert their property into cash or its equivalent. This applies to many lines. It applies to the business of growing Shorthorns. And therein lies the opportunity for the thoughtful man, for better days in the trade are as sure to come as they came invariably in the years that have gone.

The building of fortunes in purebred livestock breeding has been in the hands of those who have remained long with the industry; whose course has not been a vacillating one. There has been the gradual addition of worth to their holdings, for when others have failed to discern the possibilities of acquiring a competence, they have taken over their most valued livestock possessions at investment prices that were in them-

selves the assurance of large returns in days that were not far in the future. Rarely have there been examples of men assembling fortunes by brief connection with the business of purebred stock breeding—just enough to cause the student to give the matter consideration when analyzing the situation, that is all. It is the years of thoughtful identity with this inviting and resourceful field that holds the opportunity for accumulation.

We are in a period now that encourages the investment of all who are situated so that additions may wisely be made to their herds. There are those who desire to close out or reduce their holdings for various reasons. There is much seed stock of acknowledged merit that may be acquired at moderate prices that will pay large profits to the purchasers in the near future. This is the time to take these bargains on—when the owners wish to sell.

As is stated elsewhere in this issue there is a growing tendency among the farmers, who have not hitherto bred purebred Shorthorns, to acquire registered Shorthorns. They have not overlooked the favorable trend of the market considered from a buyer's point of view, and they are taking on a few head at safe values. It is a "straw in the wind," forecasting a broader patronage in the future. As an indication of this there has been practically as many Shorthorns transferred through the Association office during the months of February, March and April this year as during the same months last year when the trade was at its height among those whom we class as breeders. That is a barometer that is infallible. The number of public sales has been very much reduced, yet the actual business done through such sales as have been held and in private transactions show a scant ten percent decline from the high point in the early part of 1920, when appearances suggested that everyone was buying.

A little studious survey of the situation will cause many a breeder to undertake a systematic plan of strengthening his herd—now. There is the acknowledged necessity of recuperating cattle stocks over a broad area. The subject is no longer debatable. There is too the recognition of the advantage in the use of purebreds among a large class that has formerly paid only a slight attention to the matter. Then, there is the promise of a growing foreign trade, for the demand from other countries persists; it seems to become more insistent with each shipment which is made from our herds for export. The favorable attitude of the buying trade that now exists and is in the stage of development beckons to the man who knows the possibilities of purebred Shorthorns and who has land. With particular emphasis does this apply to those who now have registered herds. It is to this class that the present situation presents itself as a blessing

however much its first appearance may have suggested a disguise.

It isn't necessary to refer to the long and established list of forces that support the purebred industry. Suffice it to say that every year witnesses the industry more firmly entrenched, with a field awaiting occupation so vast as to cause the ground already covered to assume narrow limits. The preliminary work has had its effect and now organized forces are cooperating in further expansion. No other branch of agriculture offers a more inviting field for investment. May we conclude with the words of the title, "Now Is the Time."

IT MAY BE HIS DECIDING YEAR

When the last of the commencement exercises have been concluded, and the graduation acknowledgments made; when the parting songs have been sung and the farewells said, there will journey homeward our sons and daughters, filled with happy recollections mixed with thoughts of future hopes or plans. They return to the farm and after a few days of youthful recreation take up the round of duties that crowd for attention.

But there will come into their minds, unbidden, perhaps, the comparisons or contrasts which their little contact with the outside world enables them to make. If the standards on the home farm are lower than those that have come within their vision, or if they think they are, there will be planted there the seed of discontent and dissatisfaction. There will arise, perhaps unconsciously at first, the desire to go elsewhere and undertake the task of fortune making. If, however, there is the high grade of the farm equipment, the stock, the methods of operation, there will be planted the seed of contentment and desire to have a larger part in the affairs of the home place.

The young people have had many advantages in their school years, meeting with the better element of the outside world and observing the better kinds of things that have to do with everyday business. The talks they have heard and the songs they have sung have been calculated to inspire and encourage. The drag of ordinary commonplace matters has largely been eliminated that the youthful mind would acquire enthusiasm. Always, or nearly always, the accounts of travel have been presented, with the alluring features stressed and the unattractive phases hidden beneath well selected phrases. Life is made to look inviting to these young people—to lure them on. This is the natural, the logical course.

At home, back on the farm, there is a sober side to life. The responsibilities crowd around. There are many disappointments; many things do not move on schedule. Work that has been done must often be done over. It is a trying experience for the young folks. There is need for an offset—something to counteract. The minds of the youth are impressionable. There is an unconscious

response to the environment. Beauty makes its appeal to them and finds hearty response.

Well ordered country places present an inviting aspect that holds the fancy of the young. If the herds and flocks that feed along the wooded stream or up the grassy slopes reveal a symmetry of form and touch of quality these will not escape the responsive minds. When the grass is green and lush and densely sodded; when the grain fields show evidence of fertility and the corn rows run straight, they lure the favor of imaginative youth. And these appealing aspects are had, not by expensive, but rather by forethought and patient attention. The "farm beautiful" and the "run-down place" differ only in most cases in the degree of interest and attention applied by him who tills the ground. And the sort of kine that is kept within its boundaries proclaims the thoughts and habits of him who has ownership.

Imperceptibly, perhaps, the trend of thoughts of the young takes its course at the outset, induced by environment. In time the course becomes fixed. It is too much to expect that there will be an inclining to the commoner standards. Why should there be? What hope do they offer? And hope is the chief asset of the young. It is in the finer grades of the things that have a part in farm life and farm operation that inspire hope and invite participation.

Perhaps you, Mr. Reader, are desirous that your son who has completed his college course, or proceeded far with it, become a working part of the organization on the home farm. You may have given much serious thought to the matter without due consideration to the basic phases mentioned here. If such is the case you will make no mistake in weighing them thoughtfully. Remember that your son has been studying animal types of the better class and has unconsciously formed his impressions in accordance with them. He will never again be satisfied with those of lesser desirability. His imagination has been awakened along the line of farm management. He is not, as yet, an expert, but his ideas have become more critical and his efficiency will be influenced very largely by the nearness of the approach to the higher attainment both in livestock conformation and farm methods.

Somewhere between the more commendable level of finely bred livestock and well-ordered fields and meadows and buildings, and a lower plane of these things is the deciding point that may incline your son to desire to become a working part of the plant and its management or—turn away to make his place in the world single-handed. Perhaps more than you are aware, the influencing of this decision is within your hands. Once he has put his shoulder to the wheel, so to speak, and his efforts aid in the unfolding of inviting prospects, the problem of a going organization has been taken care of.

Not many parents who have had identity with better agriculture embracing purebred livestock, but who have a deep-seated hope that their sons and daughters will take up the same course. In the parents' mind it is the safe course; the course that is discreet; the course that encourages right living and wholesome thoughts—and financial welfare.

INTEGRITY AND STABILITY

Having for its purpose, we assume, the cleansing of the methods of the purebred livestock industry, a weekly publication, *The Country Gentleman*, has published a series of articles under the heading, "Inflated Purebreds," dealing with the high range of prices and the methods purporting to have been employed in bringing these reputed values about.

Evidently the publishers had failed to take note of the fact that as soon as a decline in prices occurs the opportunity for unfair and crooked methods very largely disappears, and with its disappearance there disappears also the need for preaching on the subject. The unfortunate inference at the outset in these articles was that the entire purebred business was conducted along questionable lines such as were employed by a very limited few. It reminds one of the charge of a cynic who, having noted that a single individual of untrustworthy methods had become affiliated with the church, immediately proclaimed that the whole church was a nest of iniquity.

It is unfortunate that here and there are men who have become identified with the purebred industry who do not place a high estimate upon truth and fair practices. They are few in number, it is true, but their unreliable methods affect, unfortunately and unfairly, the great mass of breeders whose practices are fair and whose integrity is acknowledged. This is a condition as old as human history. Probably it will have a varying relation to human affairs until the day shall come when all iniquity shall be driven from the earth. The knave has very small consideration for the honest man. He worries not at all who or how many are injured by his dishonest course. He even fails to observe that he is the one most adversely affected by his crookedness. It is an old story. But truth has a greater place in man's business affairs than in earlier years. Perhaps we are a long way from perfection in the rules of our dealings as yet, but a higher plane of ethics is employed than in other days, speaking in a general way. We are making actual progress.

It happens that men of unworthy purposes, noting the high character of the rank and file who make up the breeding fraternity, make a special effort to become a part of the fraternity in order to benefit by this prestige which the breeders as a rule enjoy. That is a situation which we will have to contend with and as far as possible prevent.

Happily the Shorthorn breed has been singularly free from practices of a questionable nature, not entirely free, but the exceptions have had such limited contact as to have small relation to the business as a whole. The sentiment of the great majority of Shorthorn breeders, and we apply this statement to the rank and file of other breed supporters also, is such that the crook does not get very far. He is soon understood, and, being understood, is shortly eliminated. The crook does not last long, and when his brief course is finished he is not regarded as an ally to be welcomed in other channels. He is his own worst enemy.

The general use and application of integrity and truth to the business affairs of purebred livestock has gained and will hold the confidence of the public in general. The business is founded on honor—a foundation that is guarded by the overwhelming mass who have knowledge of the need of purebred livestock and faith in men who are deserving of it. The crook may come and play his sinful role, but he passes, and the knowledge of his passing but strengthens the foundation and the structure that stands out against the sky. There are many millions of dollars invested in the purebred livestock industry—an investment made by honest men. It is this army of men, impelled by the almost boundless limits of their investment, who will keep the business free—or nearly so—from dangerous practices or methods reflecting upon the integrity of the transactions.

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Courtesy A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.

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*Best Three Head, Central Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale, Kansas City, Mo., 1921,
Including the Champions at the Left and Right*

Fitting Cattle for the Show

Around the ringside of many of our cattle shows we often hear remarks similar to this. "We have some calves that look mighty good and my son wanted to fit them for this show, but having never had experience in this line of work I was afraid to have him undertake it." This is too often the case, as on many of our farms there are calves and boys that will work well together if given the opportunity.

It is true cattle fitting must be done carefully, but by the use of common sense, close observation and regular habits many of our boys will make a success of it. The boy who is willing to give up some of his pastime sports, that he may develop a few of the favorite calves and eventually have a chance to compare them with the best his competitor has produced is likely to become a successful cattle breeder in later years. His success in developing a winner, providing he has selected a good candidate on which to work, will depend largely on his ability to observe and give what is most needed to produce comfort, growth and vigor.

Most calves that are shown are born during the fall and winter months and their success in future shows will depend upon the treatment they receive during this first winter. For the first few months of their lifetime calves that are to be fitted for show need only such

By James G. Tomson

Wakarusa, Kan.

(Reprinted by Request)

care as is given the other growing calves. Much of the calf's development depends on the kind of a start received at birth. It is important that they get a good flow of milk, but avoid making the cow feverish by increased feeding, as feverish milk will cause the calf to scour and become weakened and if long continued is likely to prove fatal.

We have often withheld the grain ration from a cow for a week or so to allow her to become normal and avoid this trouble. Calves coming late in fall or winter should be kept apart from the cows during the day, but allowed to nurse at noon and run with the cow at night in a roomy box stall. By the time they are about two months old they will be eating nicely with their dams and at this age should usually be allowed to suckle only twice a day. Calves at this age are usually separated from their dams at night and several can be placed together in large box stalls where they can be fed. During the day, while the cows are in pastures the calves should have the run of open lots for exercise, but should have access to dry shelter at all times to protect them from our changeable weather.

Exercise and sunshine are as essential as feed to the growing calf. A good grain ration that can be had on most of our farms is shelled corn, oats and bran, about equal parts by measure. A little oil meal added to this at times will aid digestion. The calves should have about all they will clean up of this ration twice a day. A variety of good hay should also be supplied. Silage will be relished, but if too much is fed it is apt to cause them to scour.

It is also important that they have clean, dry bedding. Their stalls should be thoroughly cleaned every day to avoid dampness. Calves will not do well if made to sleep on a damp foul-smelling bed. At this age is a good time to halter and handle them, as it can be done easily and then they can be nicely managed at any time. It is also a good plan to teach those that are to be prepared for show to steal milk from other cows, so they will be willing to suck nurse cows when their dams begin to dry off. This can easily be done by pushing the calf from his dam to another while he is hungry for milk. As the nurse cows are needed they can be supplied. There is no better feed for a calf than good milk, but this should not be overdone. In my opinion a calf six to twelve months old that is getting three to four gallons of milk a day with a good grain ration will develop better

than one that is being gorged with milk day after day. As the warm spring days come those to be fitted should be separated from the others and allowed to run in smaller groups, where they can be more quiet and begin feeding three times daily. As the days and nights grow warmer they should be placed in box stalls during the day and allowed to run out in grass lots at night. If in separate box stalls, have them arranged so they can see each other and not feel that they are being confined. They like company and regularity and it is surprising how quickly they will adapt themselves to conditions if made comfortable. A good plan is to bring them from the lots in the early morning, allow them to suckle, then go to the box stalls for feed and if convenient they should suckle at night before feeding, then out to the grass lots. Of course, it is understood that good water is to be given freely.

The older cattle should be fed much the same as the calves. However, it will be necessary to lessen the amount of corn given if we retain the smooth flesh covering so much desired in show cattle. The use of cool feeds such as roots, silage, etc., will prove very beneficial. A fitter of show cattle should be content with steady regular gains, as it is the long, slow feed that brings cattle out in their best form. Rapid gains may cause them to look well while gaining, but the trouble is to hold this bloom later. It is always desirable to have your cattle make good gains while at the shows. This keeps them in good bloom and adds greatly to their handling qualities.

Sugar or molasses or even prepared stock foods are sometimes used to stimulate the appetites while on a show trip. This practice no doubt has proved

beneficial at times, though ordinarily I would not recommend their use. If cattle are properly handled their appetites will demand all their system should digest.

During fly season it may be necessary to provide light covers for their protection during the day. As the season advances they will need to be trained to handle nicely at the halter and to stand squarely on their feet so as to make a presentable appearance when led into the ring. During the summer observe their coats and should they become infected with any skin disease give them attention at once.

A week or so before starting to the show they should be given a grooming each day to put their coats in glossy condition. If they are to be shown with smooth coats the use of mild brushes and a woolen rub towel will give good results. Should the coat be long enough to curl this can be done after cleaning by moistening the coat, marking with a comb and then turning up with a brush or comb. Unless they have good coats they will make a much better appearance smooth. Their feet should be kept properly trimmed and the horns dressed smoothly. The horns on older cattle should be polished, which can be done by the use of a mixture of oil and tripoli applied with a woolen cloth. Now the cattle should be ready for the shows and if we are to go by rail, we will first need to bed our car heavily, then load as carefully as possible, allowing room for each one to be comfortable in the car. As soon as they become accustomed to shipping they will lie down much of the time. While enroute feed lighter, so their appetites will be good when unloaded. Be sure to provide plenty of water for them. While at the shows do all you can to make them comfortable.

Most exhibitors take their cattle for an early morning walk while the stalls are being cleaned and bedded. This allows them some recreation and the fresh morning air is a relief after coming from the barns, which too often are close and stuffy. It is interesting to watch the habits of a well regulated show herd, always expectant at feed time and ready to lie down as soon as their appetites have been satisfied. Nothing is more pleasing to a feeder than to see his cattle lick their pans, clean up some hay and drop down on a good bed of straw to contentedly chew their cuds and give their grunts of satisfaction. While at the shows keep informed as to when you are likely to be called upon to show your entries. Don't wait until your class is called to make preparation, but arrange in advance to have your animal in best form before entering the ring. It is often a small thing that may cause a judge to place an animal above another and a slovenly cleaned animal seldom gets the preference.

To succeed with show cattle one must be patient, kind, attentive and willing to cater to their needs at all times.

I know of no better school for a young man who expects to become a cattle breeder than the experience he will get in fitting and showing a few of his favorite calves, providing he will accept his ratings, success or defeat without prejudice, and be willing to learn why his entry won or lost, as the case may be.

This Is the Time

We need never hope for a better time to substitute outstanding individual animals for the herd in place of such as do not represent the class which the owner desires to maintain and produce.



Courtesy A. R. Swann & Son, Dandridge, Tenn.

This Is the Sort of a Line-up That Makes for Profitable Farming—and Show Material

Photo by Hildebrand

Profitable Cornbelt Beef Production

The question was recently raised, "Are cornbelt farmers and feeders taking advantage of the present prices of Shorthorns to restock their farms with a higher class of beef cattle?"

It is generally understood that on every cornbelt farm there is sufficient crop residue, such as clover, stalks, fodder, straw, etc., to practically furnish a maintenance ration for a limited number of mature brood cows. This roughage has no special value other than for this purpose and the fertility which it returns to the soil. The produce of these cows when marketed annually credits the farm with this additional cash revenue; some seasons more, others less, depending upon market conditions, but always with the balance on the right side of the ledger.

How different is the position of the farmer who maintains a number of brood cows and who each year markets their increase in the form of baby beef in comparison with that of his neighbor whose feedlots are filled with cattle laid in at a cost that insures a loss, probably sufficient to absorb his entire crop and more than likely a part of his capital besides.

It would be well nigh impossible to conceive of conditions more serious than those which have confronted our feeders and farmers during the past several months. Fixed rules or past experience seemingly having counted for nothing as a guide to the future; each feeder being compelled to face new problems and conditions heretofore unsolved. Undoubtedly many feedlots during the past season have been filled for the last time; their owners fully determined that—never again. Naturally these men are going to seek other ways and means of retaining a few cattle on their land.

This situation has, and I think will continue to induce many farmers to become buyers for a certain class of Shorthorns in larger numbers than heretofore.

The Shorthorn sales at Galesburg during the past season fully bear this out. Formerly at these sales we de-

By C. J. McMaster

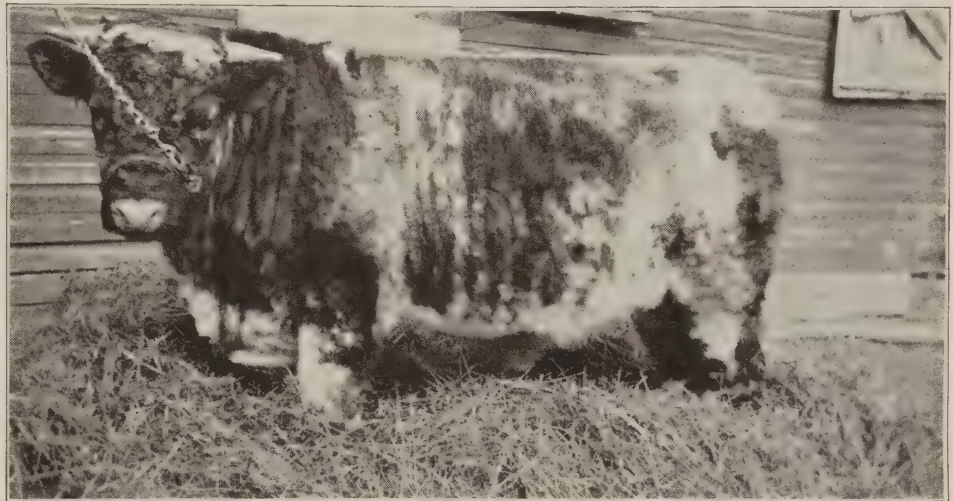
Altoona, Ill.

pended upon the range trade as buyers for our bulls; western dealers taking them in large numbers. Conditions now are entirely changed and instead of carlot buyers, Illinois farmers and those from adjoining states take the offering. At one of our recent sales more than 100 bulls were sold to farmers and all in single lots.

Farmers and breeders generally apparently realize that good useful Short-

These methods may appeal to many as being rather slow and plodding, but it does not require a mathematician to figure that the farmer with say only one load of top cattle produced entirely on his own farm each year, may in dollars and cents be vastly in the lead of his neighbor feeder, who buys and operates on a more extensive scale.

A farmer located in the Mississippi valley buying his railroad ticket to any of the leading markets, paying commission and freight on his purchases back to his farm and again to market, has



Courtesy J. M. Bay & Son, Alledo, Ill.

Wellton, First Prize Junior Bull Calf, International, Chicago, 1920. There's a Masculinity and Bulkiness Here That Pleases

horns are down to bed rock. They are confident that the future will bring a proper reward for the production of a higher class of beef cattle, capable of commanding top prices when finished for market. They are also learning that the livestock industry is sure and certain and that those who engage in it in the proper way may absolutely bank on success.

Useful cattle, without fads or frills, capable of giving good results under ordinary farm conditions, are the kind that are in demand for this trade.

created an overhead of from \$200 to \$250 per car; which of itself is a serious handicap and figures largely in the loss which during the past few seasons has been well nigh impossible to overcome.

It is true that certain farmers will not breed their own cattle; but the farmer who aims to keep both feet on the ground is viewing a bunch of well bred, thrifty calves with more favor than ever before. This is proving the safest system for our high priced land. It means moderate success on one hand and probable failure on the other.



Courtesy Lewis M. Lebus, Cynthiana, Ky.

Photo by Hildebrand

It Is the Shorthorns in the Foreground That Hold the Promise of Kentucky's Future Prosperity



Courtesy H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Photo by Strohmeyer

Bare Fashion. Official Milk Record, 17,027.9 Lbs. Butter Fat, 581.47. Weight 1,600 Lbs. When Milking 60 Lbs. Per Day

What the Association Field Representatives Did in 1920

J. L. Tormey Chicago, Ill.

Attended 27 meetings; 9 of these were state meetings, 15 county and district, and 3 national. Helped organize 2 county associations.

Attended 64 sales; 6 of these were state association sales; 18, county or district association sales; 3, calf club sales; 3, national sales; and 34, private sales.

I managed the show and sale at Wisconsin; the Milking Shorthorn show and sale at Erie, Pa.; the sale of I. W. Shieber, Tiffin, Ohio, and helped at the Iowa State sale. Shipped out at Congress and International sale in Chicago, at Erie and at Madison, Wis.

Attended 22 shows; 4 of these were national in character, including the Congress shows at Chicago and Erie; 3 were state fairs; 3, county fairs; 6, baby beef and calf club; and 6 were shows held in connection with state sales.

At 2 of those I was manager; judged at one county fair and at one baby beef show.

So far as I can account I visited 73 farms. Have not had much call for

orders this year. Influenced 11 men to buy bulls, bought bull for University of Wisconsin. Had charge of 2 sales, selling 115 cattle, 7 of which went to South America.

Supervised milk records in the office and the compilation of Vol. 5 of Milking Shorthorn Year Book, which contains all records of cows producing enough to qualify for Record of Merit.

To date have written approximately 1,600 letters, many of which were for cleaning up delinquents for pedigrees.

Have been on 3 investigation trips—1 to northwestern Illinois, 1 to northwestern Iowa, and 1 to Minot, N. D.

Have gotten up circular letters to county agents, re-edited pamphlets for calf clubs and compiled lantern slide lectures for use in United States and 1 for South America.

I have track of 43 articles written and published, including a 5,000 word history of Shorthorns for Successful Farming, and description of Milking Shorthorns for revised copy of Bulletin of Cattle Breeds published by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A. E. Lawson Spokane, Wash.

Attended 11 fairs and livestock shows. Attended 18 sales.

Attended 21 meetings of local and state Shorthorn associations and other livestock associations.

Have visited 92 different herds in the five states of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

Have visited the State Agricultural Colleges of the above five states.

Managed 4 Association sales, selling 160 lots.

Calf Clubs—Selected the cattle for 2 clubs. There are a number of other clubs in this territory which were formed before my connection with the association. Have paid considerable attention to these.

New Breeders—The majority of the cattle sold in the sales that I managed and those that I have attended have gone to new breeders. For instance, at the Portland sale, held in connection with the Pacific International, new breeders purchases totaled about half the total of the sale and they paid cash.

Bull Trade—Have persuaded 11 breeders that I know of to replace bulls with better ones. However, have not worked on this as much as on the range bull trade. Have endeavored to stimulate the use of Shorthorn bulls in farm herds and on the range.

Publicity—Shorthorn cattle have obtained more publicity through both the agricultural press and local press than all other beef cattle. Have obtained a large amount of publicity in local newspapers in localities into which I have gone by writing articles for them.

Will establish 4 calf clubs which I know of at the present time this spring, which will handle between 125 and 150 head.

John C. McNutt

Amherst, Mass.

The writer began work as eastern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association on Aug. 15, 1920, so has served only a little over four and one-half months.

The work of field representative in the east naturally divides itself into, first, visiting breeders and prospective breeders and giving assistance whenever opportunities are presented; second, attending fairs and livestock shows so as to keep in touch with the breeders and the breed; third, attending livestock meetings and giving addresses as opportunity is presented; fourth, distributing Shorthorn literature; fifth, office correspondence; sixth, help in handling cattle.

Farm Visits—Thirty breeders have been visited in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. When the roads are good I travel by automobile; in the winter by train.

Fairs—During the past fall the following fairs were attended: Marshfield, Mass.; Ohio State Fair; New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.; Connecticut State Fair; Delaware State Fair; Greenfield, Mass.; judged the Milking Shorthorns,

New York State Fair; judged the Milking Shorthorns, Eastern States Exposition; Vermont State Fair, and the New Jersey State Fair. The exhibits of Shorthorn cattle at these fairs this year were in most instances better than ever before. As I had accepted appointments to judge at these fairs before accepting my present position, Mr. Harding agreed with me that it would be best to keep the appointments. The association paid no part of my expense while attending the fairs.

Livestock Meetings—On Nov. 18th the writer addressed the Maine State Livestock Association at a banquet in the Congress Square Hotel, Portland. The attendance was about 200. On Dec. 10th an address was given to the North Carolina State Livestock Association at Salisbury, N. C., on "Why the Shorthorn is Gaining in Popularity." The attendance was about 100. There was a lot of interest shown and considerable literature was given out.

Distributing Literature—We have continued to carry the small advertisement in the New England Homestead and it brings many inquiries for information regarding the breed. Breed literature has been sent to 50 prospective breeders since the middle of August. In addition a considerable amount has been given out at meetings.

Office Correspondence—There are now about 850 breeders on our mailing list. In October a circular letter was sent to all of the breeders. Many replied and we have considerable correspondence regarding cattle for sale and cattle wanted.

Purchasing Cattle—Early in November I was asked by the officers of "The Field" to purchase six good Milking Shorthorn cows to fill an order that they had accepted from Isabelino Roldan Bover, Uruguay. The cattle were purchased, three from Mr. W. S. Martin, Plainfield, Vt., and three from Mr. W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt.

R. M. Murphy

Knoxville, Tenn.

I have visited the herds of eighty-five breeders in the territory and have found practically universal the ambition to improve. The most common needs I have found to be better care and feeding of young stock and better herd bulls. I have tried to help better these conditions and feel that my efforts have been much appreciated. I am pleased to report that during the year sixty-one new and better herd bulls have been given places at the head of herds in the territory or have been acquired for the purpose of strengthening the list of sires already in service. I would not flatter myself, however, as being directly responsible for any great share in these transactions which will work so wonderful an improvement in our herds within the next few years.

I have attended twenty-four sales during the year, giving all the assistance that opportunity offered to both buyer and seller. With one sale making an average of \$672, the highest average recorded in the South within the past thirty years and with the average of all of the public auctions of the section being for 1920, \$241.80 as compared with \$221.93 for 1919 the section has just closed its most prosperous year. I have urged constantly, holding offerings up to the highest possible standard of quality and am confident that the public auction is now looked upon more as an opportunity to advertise the superior products of the herd rather than as an occasion for unloading undesirables on the unsuspecting public. I have had to do with getting together consignments and compiling catalogs for the East Tennessee Breeder's sale and for the sale to be held during the Southern Cattlemen's Association meeting in Columbia, S. C., February 13, 1921, and have found consignors in every case willing to consign only animals that would make a creditable showing for



Courtesy W. B. Ayer, Portland, Ore.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Barnyard Scene at Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore., Where Shorthorns of the Dual-Purpose Type Are Grown

them and for the breed. The improvement in development and condition of young stock as evidenced by recent inspection trips is very gratifying indeed. I have compiled a mailing list of inquirers and others interested during the year of upwards of 1,000 names from which I have been able to furnish lists to sales managers, etc., for catalog mailing and am now becoming well enough acquainted with the different herds of the territory to be able to direct buyers with a degree of assurance that they will be able to find what they are looking for.

I have attended fourteen state and district Fairs and Fat Stock Shows and have thereby been able to get acquainted with many more breeders and others interested than I could otherwise have hoped to meet in a like period. I have found quite prevalent in some of the states of my territory a lack of interest on the part of our breeders in exhibits at their state and other fairs and believe that this will be corrected in a large measure before next year's shows. I have been able to establish most satisfactory and cordial relations with fair managements and have found them quite anxious to make arrangements as far as possible to the entire satisfaction of exhibitors. By mapping out a hurried schedule for our breeders I was able to secure creditable representation at practically all of our fairs last year and in the few cases where we failed have already provided for next year. The fair managements have accepted suggestions for the arrangement of fair dates to better suit the convenience of our breeders who are exhibiting at a series of shows. In addition to looking after exhibits at the large shows I am now planning to have better exhibits at County Fairs, by urging upon each breeder the responsibility for a creditable exhibit at his own county fair and in certain cases at fairs in adjoining counties. This plan is being accepted with eagerness by county fair associations and they promise all possible cooperation toward making it successful. Up to the present time but few of our fairs have included classes for fat stock but next year practically all of them will have such a class. Our breeders have not taken a very general interest in these classes, but I am much pleased over the fact that the grand championships at the Kentucky State Fair and the Virginia State Fair, respectively, were won this year by Shorthorn steers and that the grand championship at the Nashville Fat Stock Show was won by a Shorthorn and the reserve grand championship at the \$10,000 steer show held in connection with the Alabama State Fair was won by a Shorthorn steer. These victories have stimulated a very greatly increased interest among our breeders in the fitting of steers for next year's shows, and I have taken advantage of this opportunity to encourage this method of satisfactorily disposing of much of our less promising bull material.

I have attended eleven meetings of county, district and state breeders organizations and have tried to encourage and assist in planning for more constructive work. I have prepared ten articles for publication during the year and have had a steadily increasing amount of correspondence to look after.

Southern buyers have been very strong contenders at auctions outside the territory during the year for animals with which to strengthen their herds. Fourteen herd bulls at an average cost of \$2,150 and 103 females at an average cost of \$1,420 have been added to our herds from outside the territory. Sales within the territory have also been numerous and satisfactory up until the sag in the cotton market since when trade has been affected quite materially.

I have been able to reach, with a few exceptions, all of the principal herds of the territory, which now places me in a position to do more effective work with less unprofitable travel. The price of cotton continues to go lower and this of course means there is no money in the South, but I am confident that when the cotton farmer recovers this time we will experience a stronger and more satisfactory demand for Shorthorns in the territory than we have ever had. The ability of the Shorthorn cow to meet the needs of the great majority of the farmers of the section for a satisfactory farm cow are more and more being appreciated. I find that there is a decided tendency on the part of livestock extension forces in the South to change markedly their methods. In the past they have given assistance first to the specialized dairyman and to the large breeder and beef cattle feeder. The average farmer has been overlooked. It is now being realized that he is the greatest producer of them all, producing in the aggregate more beef and more milk and butter than all of the dairymen and cattle feeders. Also, it is becoming more and more recognized that so long as he is producing scrub cattle and placing on the market inferior steers and low grade dairy products that the average cannot be raised perceptibly.

John C. Burns
Ft. Worth, Texas.

I visited 99 herds at least once.

I visited 11 herds the second time.

Visits made the second time were for the purpose of selecting cattle for the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Auction Sale to be held at Ft. Worth, March 10th, during the week of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.

The right sort of herd bulls have been found woefully lacking in the majority of the herds visited. The owners of at least 60 of these herds have been urged to install better bulls as soon as possible. The general financial stringency, the drop in prices of farm crops, and the fact that many of the breeders have failed to make sales they had contemplated, have prevented practically all of them

from purchasing new bulls thus far. I am confident, however, that a number of them will purchase in the near future.

Coupled with the lack of good herd bulls has been found a general lack of feeding and care in most of the herds. In every case I have emphasized the importance of developing the young stuff. I have, also, urged the castration of a good percentage of bull calves in a number of herds.

FAIRS AND LIVESTOCK SHOWS ATTENDED

I attended fairs and livestock shows as follows:

Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Muskogee Fair, Muskogee, Okla.

State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

San Angelo Fair, San Angelo, Texas.

Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.

Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, Waco, Texas.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

FARMERS AND BREEDERS' MEETINGS ATTENDED

I attended farmers and breeders meetings and discussed Shorthorns on the general subject of beef cattle, as follows:

Club boys and Hill County Shorthorn breeders at Scofield farm, Hillsboro, July 23.

Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hamilton, July 29.

Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Ft. Worth, Aug. 3.

Cook County Pure Bred Livestock Association, Gainesville, Aug. 31.

Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Banquet, Dallas, Oct. 12.

Louisiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Shreveport, La., Nov. 5.

Directors of Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, Waco, Nov. 9.

Farmers' Short Course at Grubbs' Vocational College, Arlington, Dec. 30.

OTHER WORK

Letters written 514

Circular letters written..... 15

Copies of circular letters mailed...2,741

Articles written regarding Shorthorns 4

Number of Shorthorns listed for sale by Texas breeders:

Bulls320

Females318

I have been giving as much encouragement as possible to the organization of county junior Shorthorn breeders' associations, this work being in cooperation with the extension service of the A. & M. College, Texas. Very satisfactory preliminary work has been done in Denton, Cook, Collin, Dallas, Tarrant and Ellis counties.

M. J. Flanagan
Selby, S. D.

Managed the South Dakota Royal sale at Huron, making the highest average at any association sale ever held, \$1,137.

Organized the South Dakota Federation of Livestock Breeders' Associations, its purpose being the improvement of

livestock sanitary conditions and the forming of a livestock sanitary board of livestock men.

Attended meetings and interviewed neighboring state veterinarians to get the best information possible.

Helped organize the livestock sales pavilion at Mobridge.

Helped organize sales pavilion at Lemmon to further Shorthorn interests there and get good cattle started where so badly needed.

Attended sales and meetings at Aberdeen, Mobridge, Reeder and Lemmon and addressed the meetings in the interests of better sanitary laws and Shorthorn cattle.

Managed sales at Huron May 25th and at Aberdeen May 26th.

Organized The Hand County Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Miller.

Visited breeders at Draper and organized sale which had to be called off on account of the scarcity of money in the west.

Organized the Lake County Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Madison, June 5th.

Attended the Moody County Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Flaudreau.

Attended the swine breeders' meeting at Aberdeen and spoke for better sanitary laws.

Attended meetings at Sioux Falls.

Attended reconstruction meeting at Watertown, representing the stock interests.

Made trip with Walworth County cow and calf club to see all members' stock.

Wrote articles for Dakota Farmer, Shorthorn World, Shorthorn in America and local papers.

Managed bull sale at Lemmon. Crops short, money scarce and bulls sold cheap, but believe we did a good work in getting the Shorthorns started there. After the sale a delegation of 36 asked to have a female offering sold there in the fall after crops were harvested, as many wanted females.

Next sale at Aberdeen went very poor, account money shortage.

July 12th went to Bonesteel, Gregory County, to attend meeting of breeders and bankers and organize cow and calf club. Meeting very well attended and enthusiasm strong for Shorthorns. Splendid field for future work. Found breeders willing to finance their own cow and calf clubs.

Made second trip with Walworth County cow and calf club, instructing them how to record and keep record of their cattle.

Wrote articles for papers and sent out circular letters to all Shorthorn breeders in South Dakota.

Our excursion to the International in 1919 was such a success that my people asked for one this year, but was unable to get rates from the railroads after their having been granted an increase of 30 percent on fares, 50 percent on Pullman rates, 35 percent on freight rates and guaranteed a 6 percent dividend on their investment.

We now have eight local associations in the state, and more being organized.

Visiting breeders encouraging new beginners and instructing them regarding their records, and how to properly register their increase, settling disputes and misunderstandings, tracing lost pedigrees, attending sales, helping select foundation stock and also assisting the breeder dispose of his surplus stock keeps the real fieldman busy and makes life a joy.

The demand for Milking Shorthorns is getting stronger in the west, and it begins to look as if we would have a hard time to find enough cattle to supply the demand.

Attended fair at Sidney, Mont., and assisted with the stock judging and in organizing a purebred breeders' association. Drove through the Yellowstone Valley looking over the conditions. Cattle on dry land pastures practically all closed out. But the valley farmers are all going into purebred cattle.

Attended the state fair at Huron. Believe a Shorthorn booth to distribute literature, and have a regular place where all Shorthorn inquiries could be made and answered with a Shorthorn representative in charge, would be a very good feature.

Worked west of Rapid City and Pierre, getting bankers interested in placing Shorthorns among their patrons from 5 to 10 at a place. Bankers say they are short of cash, but are willing to issue C. D.'s in payment, bearing interest, and put the cattle out among their people on one year's time.

My best encouragement was when C. L. Melette, president of the Stock Growers' bank at Ft. Pierre, a man who has raised Herefords all his life and has a purebred herd, now told me: "We must have Shorthorn cattle for milk, we don't have to lend his living to a man that milks."

Am having all surplus Shorthorns in the state listed and by advertising will try and move them. Can advertise as one lot very cheap, and when buyers ask know just where to find what they want.

During the past nine months have managed seven sales, attended eight fairs, organized three local associations, organized four cow and calf clubs, sent out over 6,000 circular letters, wrote 300 personal letters. Have our livestock sanitary law to put through this coming session of the legislature.

Also have in mind the improving of the Shorthorn herd at our state college.

The formation of some sort of rural credit service for stockmen, one that will be able to loan them money on a low rate of interest for a term of from two to four years.

The changing of the 36 hour unloading of purebred cattle in stock yards for feed and rest, exposing them to contagious diseases, and often compelling them to be unloaded out of warm cars to unprotected open yards.

Would also like to formulate some plan for distributing our purebred bulls

among farmers who have been using scrubs, as we have many purebred bulls and there are many scrubs being used.

I find that in the cattle country of western Dakotas and eastern Montana and Wyoming there is not over 3 percent of the feeder cattle left.

There will be a good market there for many Milking Shorthorns.

W. A. Cochel

Kansas City, Mo.

The work of 1920 was of much wider scope than formerly. The sales held in connection with the Western Stock Show, Denver, the American Royal, Kansas City, and the Central Show and Sale at Kansas City, were of much more than local importance. The management of these sales and shows, including the Sni-A-Bar Field Show and Sire Demonstration involved much time and effort.

Numerous visits were made to breeders in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado and Utah. Attended state fairs in these states, also many of the district and county fairs. Assisted in organizing and management of calf clubs, and purchased many grade and purebred cows for breeding purposes, among them a selection of 150 Colorado cows for a New York purchaser. Active participation in the work of state livestock associations throughout the southwest has been given. The most notable development in this territory has been the opening of the branch office of the Association at the Baltimore hotel, Kansas City, which gives to the Shorthorn interests in this section a closer contact with the association. While I am not able to average more than two days per week in the office, mail and messages are given prompt attention, and many consultations arranged for the advancement of Shorthorn interests. A large number of new herds have been started and established herds strengthened. There is a steady gain for Shorthorns.

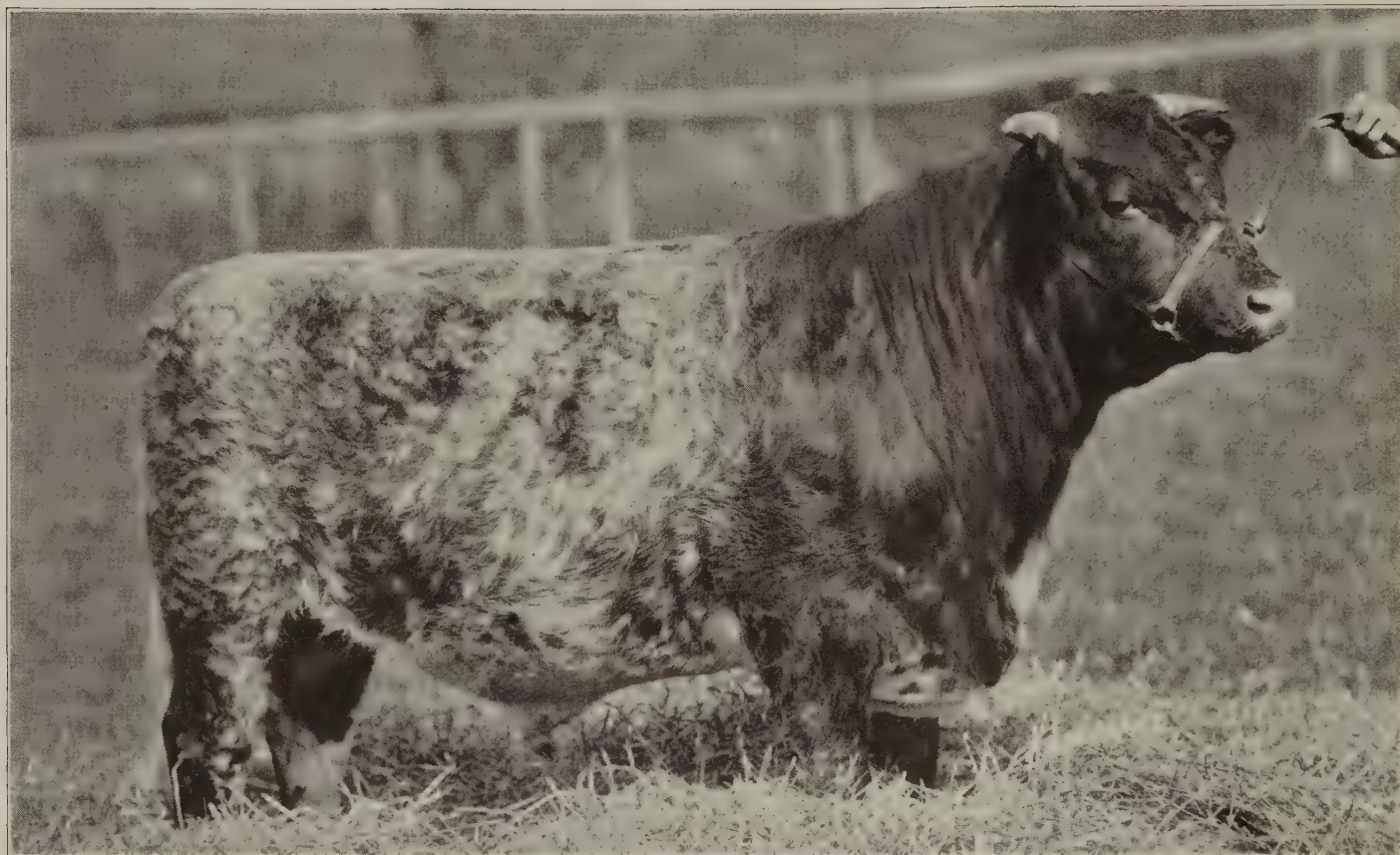
Frank D. Tomson

Editor THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, Lincoln, Nebraska

In addition to taking care of the advertising in more than 50 papers regularly, and in connection with the Congress, Denver and Royal sales, and the editing and publishing of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA general articles were furnished to a list of 100 publications. Special articles were written for a good many papers in the United States and Canada.

Three trips during the year were made into the northwest and to the coast requiring, all told, a little over 13 weeks' time. Other trips into Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, attending sales and meetings, required a similar period of time.

All of these trips involved addresses at Shorthorn or livestock meetings, sales and shows.



Courtesy R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.

Photo by Hildebrand

Maxwalton Romper, a Youngster That Will Have a Part in the Making of Better Bovine Standards in the South

Season's Champions

SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW (Fort Worth)

Senior and grand champion bull, Cullisse Band Sergeant, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; junior champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; senior and grand champion female, Lackawanna Flora, J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas; junior champion female, Pleasant Avenir 2d, H. C. Lookabaugh.

SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVESTOCK SHOW (Oklahoma City)

Senior champion bull, Laura's Stamp, A. I. Wade, Douglas, Okla.; junior and grand champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh; senior champion female, Hallwood Lavender, Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.; junior and grand champion female, Pleasant Avenir 2d, H. C. Lookabaugh.

NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW (Denver) (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Master Sam, Pine Valley Dairy & Farms Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; junior champion bull, Kirklevington's King, The Bonvue Farms Co., Denver, Colo.; senior and grand champion female, Golden Medora 7th, W. C. Tetgmeyer, Denver, Colo.; junior champion female, Lily White, The Bonvue Farms Co.

Public Sales

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 10.

TEXAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.	
	Sold for. Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 265
28 females.....	318
37 head.....	11,300
Top bull, Caledonia's Model.....	550
Top female, Cumberland Cicely.....	1,050

PRINCETON, ILL., MARCH 10. VARIOUS BREEDERS

	Sold for. Average.
25 bulls.....	\$ 124
51 head.....	137
Top bull, Improver.....	252
Top female, Violet Secret.....	280

ROCHELLE, ILL., MARCH 11. J. A. COUNTRYMAN & SON

	Sold for. Average.
10 bulls.....	\$ 138
25 females.....	214
35 head.....	192
Top bull, Villager's Fame.....	245
Top female, Aldbro Missie 16th.....	600

HURON, S. D., MARCH 11.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for. Average.
12 bulls.....	\$ 305
18 females.....	455
30 head.....	395
Top female, Meriton Tulip.....	1,150

DAYTON, IOWA, MARCH 15.

BLAIR BROS.	
	Sold for. Average.
12 bulls.....	\$ 4,730
26 females.....	471
38 head.....	16,950
Top bull, Village Dale.....	855
Top female, Augustina Beauty 3d.....	900

FREEPORT, ILL., MARCH 16.

TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for. Average.
41 head.....	\$ 113
Top bull, Village Dale.....	155
Top females, Roan Belle and Diamond Rosamond, each.....	168

GREEN ISLAND, IOWA, MARCH 16.

THEO. MARTIN AND LEO P. DUER	
	Sold for. Average.
7 bulls.....	\$ 273
41 females.....	382
48 head.....	306
Top bull, Lawndale Villager.....	450
Top female, Lucile 4th.....	1,000

MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA, MARCH 18.

GALLMEYER BROS.	
	Sold for. Average.
30 head.....	\$16,975
Top bull, Villager's Gloster.....	2,025
Top female, Parkview Augusta.....	2,000

MELBOURNE, IOWA, MARCH 22.

M. L. ANDREWS	
	Sold for. Average.
4 bulls.....	\$ 595
25 females.....	295
29 head.....	275
Top bull, Cluny Royal Windsor.....	850
Top female, Clipper Charity.....	800

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WAPELLO, IOWA, MARCH 23.
UPPERMILL FARM

	Sold for. Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 364
31 females.....	453
40 head.....	433
Top bull, Villager's Chief.....	1,100
Top female, Villager's Clara 15th.....	1,185

IOWA CITY, IOWA, MARCH 23.

	Sold for. Average.
WARD N. ROWLAND AND J. A. DANIELS	
Total head.....	\$ 310
Top female, Clara 63d.....	1,075

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA, MARCH 24.

	Sold for. Average.
LOVELAND STOCK FARMS	
2 bulls.....	\$ 140
46 females.....	337
48 head.....	329
Top female, Rosemary 130th.....	710

OTTUMWA, IOWA, MARCH 24.

	Sold for. Average.
R. N. MARSHALL	
3 bulls.....	\$ 316
37 females.....	378
40 head.....	373
Top bull, Kinellar.....	480
Top female, Alice Clipper.....	1,050

SPOKANE, WASH., MARCH 24.

	Sold for. Average.
FRANK M. ROTHROCK	
14 bulls.....	\$ 192
24 females.....	277
38 head.....	9,350
Top bull, Gainford Sultan.....	500
Top female, Roan Rose 3d.....	625

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, MARCH 25.

	Sold for. Average.
KRIZER BROS. AND J. R. COLVILLE & SONS	
Total head.....	\$ 215
Top female, Mildred Lavender 5th.....	510

ELWOOD, IOWA, MARCH 27.

	Sold for. Average.
WM. HERKELMANN & SONS.	
9 bulls.....	\$ 176
25 females.....	267
34 head.....	243
Top female, Emmelina (imp.).....	525

MEXICO, MO., MARCH 25.

	Sold for. Average.
S. P. EMMONS & SON, GEORGE W. CHAPPLE & SON AND D. C. OWEN	
13 bulls.....	\$ 123
25 females.....	279
38 head.....	226
Top bull, Brilliant Diamond.....	400
Top female, Roan Maid, and be.....	415

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH 30-31.

	Sold for. Average.
CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
77 bulls.....	\$ 167
160 females.....	193
237 head.....	43,770
Top bull, Marshal's Heir.....	800
Top female, Cassie B., and cc.....	600

CAMBRIDGE, NEB., APRIL 7.

	Sold for. Average.
A. C. SHALLENBERGER AND THOS. ANDREWS	
7 bulls.....	\$ 579
40 females.....	527
47 head.....	25,140
Top bull, Ashbourne Aristocrat.....	850
Top female, Clara B. 3d.....	1,150

OTTUMWA, IOWA, APRIL 12.

	Sold for. Average.
INTERSTATE PUREBRED BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
3 bulls.....	\$ 217
33 females.....	141
36 head.....	150
Top bull, Cumberland's Best.....	510
Top female, Augusta Maid.....	595

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, APRIL 13.

	Sold for. Average.
BRAYWOOD FARM	
6 bulls.....	\$ 360
45 females.....	464
51 head.....	452
Top bull, Braywood Collynie (imp.).....	1,000
Top female, Wreton Primrose 3d (imp.).....	1,550

SIGOURNEY, IOWA, APRIL 14.

	Sold for. Average.
W. W. PARKHILL & SON	
7 bulls.....	\$ 99
44 females.....	278
51 head.....	233
Top female, Rosewood Cumberland.....	1,075

LACEY, IOWA, APRIL 15.

	Sold for. Average.
C. L. STEDDOM & SON	
34 head.....	\$ 183
Top bull, Village Rosedale.....	275
Top female, Dale's Victoria 2d and cc.....	465

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., APRIL 18-20.

	Sold for. Average.
COMBINATION SALE	
93 head.....	\$ 163
Top bull, Cumberland's Pride.....	400
Top female, City View Rose.....	730

GALESBURG, ILL., APRIL 19.

	Sold for. Average.
ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS CO.	
36 females.....	\$11,807
Top female, Lavender's Pride.....	810

ARCADIA, IND., APRIL 20.

	Sold for. Average.
NORWALDO FARM	
3 bulls.....	\$ 117
32 females.....	476
35 head.....	445
Top female, Augusta Cumberland.....	1,500

HUNTERTON, IND., APRIL 21-22.

	Sold for. Average.
FORT WAYNE DISTRICT SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION	
98 head.....	\$32,110
Top female, Mysie Queen 9th (imp.).....	1,800
Top bull, Green Brae Admiral.....	555

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, APRIL 26.

	Sold for. Average.
WM. MILNE & SONS	
41 head.....	\$ 370
Top bull, Premier Aristocrat (imp.).....	775
Top female, Golden Victory 2d.....	950

TAB, IND., APRIL 28.

	Sold for. Average.
GOODWINE & FORREST	
41 head.....	\$ 163
Top bull, Silver Star.....	975
Top female, Minnie Dale.....	300

CLARKVILLE, MO., APRIL 28.

	Sold for. Average.
W. C. PREWITT & SONS AND C. H. PRESCOTT	
6 bulls.....	\$ 223
17 females.....	308
23 head.....	286
Top bull, Golden Marshal.....	275
Top female, Cumberland Gypsy.....	710

ATLANTIC, IOWA, MAY 3.

	Sold for. Average.
HOPLEY STOCK FARM	
3 bulls.....	\$ 1,090
35 females.....	247
38 head.....	9,750
Top bull, Village Officer.....	560
Top female, Lavender Queen 4th.....	555

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, MAY 4.

	Sold for. Average.
AUGLAIZE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
6 bulls.....	\$ 161
38 females.....	269
44 head.....	254
Top bull, Bard's Choice.....	225
Top female, Meadow Lawn Dawn-side 5th.....	575

TIFFIN, OHIO, MAY 5.

	Sold for. Average.
SENECA COUNTY (OHIO) SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
4 bulls.....	\$ 167
37 females.....	407
41 head.....	15,755
Top bull, Nonpareil Boy.....	250
Top female, Crystal Clipper 2d (imp.).....	1,825

TIFFIN, OHIO, MAY 5.

	Sold for. Average.
W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS	
3 bulls.....	\$ 3,475
32 females.....	24,020
35 head.....	27,495
Top bull, Cloverleaf Marksman.....	1,500
Top female, Princess Royal 3d.....	2,400

BLOOMVILLE, OHIO, MAY 6.

	Sold for. Average.
W. H. BRAUSE & SONS	
2 bulls.....	\$ 477
33 females.....	324
35 head.....	328
Top bull, Emancipator.....	715
Top female, Irvinedale Ruby.....	700

FORT WORTH, TEX., MAY 10.

	Sold for. Average.
FRANK SCOFIELD, J. R. RABY AND M. L. SMILEY	
6 bulls.....	\$ 558
36 females.....	25,310
42 head.....	28,660
Top bull, Polmaise Vanguard.....	1,950
Top female, Rosewood 96th and cc.....	2,625

GREAT FALLS, MONT., MAY 11.

	Sold for. Average.
MONTANA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
50 head.....	\$ 180
Top bull, Villager's Marshal.....	500
Top female, Bertha's Broadhooks 3d, with calf.....	400

WATONGA, OKLA., MAY 11.

	Sold for. Average.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH	
18 bulls.....	\$ 9,250
35 females.....	19,110
53 head.....	28,300
Top bull, Maxhall Wanderer.....	1,850
Top female, Pleasant Gloster 2d.....	1,125

ENID, OKLA., MAY 12.

	Sold for. Average.
W. S. BOLES & SON	
7 bulls.....	\$ 148
30 females.....	246
37 head.....	228
Top bull, Fair Acres Jr.....	300
Top female, Lady Dorothy B.....	700

GALESBURG, ILL., MAY 24.

	Sold for. Average.
DUNNDALE FARM	
4 bulls.....	\$ 156
34 females.....	350
Top bull, Rosebud's Archer.....	310
Top female, Missie 188th.....	750

SIoux FALLS, S. D., MAY 27.

	Sold for. Average.
F. E. TAYLOR, D. M. CARPENTER, GEORGE E. BARKLEY AND C. A. DE VAUL	
8 bulls.....	\$ 2,075
36 females.....	7,970
44 head.....	10,045
Top bull, Augusta's Knight.....	575
Top female, Excelsior Augusta 2d.....	675

ABILENE, KAN.

	Sold for. Average.
E. P. FLANAGAN	
13 bulls.....	\$ 235
36 females.....	241
49 head.....	240
Top bull, Linwood Topsman.....	750
Top female, Bampton Rose 2d.....	480

CRAIG, MO., MAY 31.

	Sold for. Average.
O. W. NAUMAN AND JOHN CRIST	
6 bulls.....	\$ 337
25 females.....	342
31 head.....	341
Top bull, Advocate Nonpareil.....	550
Top female, Maxwellton Rosie.....	1,000

SKIDMORE, MO., JUNE 1.

	Sold for. Average.
F. C. BARBER & SONS	
7 bulls.....	\$ 180
30 females.....	340
37 head.....	11,180
Top bull, Brandsby's Monarch.....	360
Top female, Winifred 8th.....	685

AMBIA, IND., JUNE 7.

	Sold for. Average.
A. F. STEINMETZ & SONS	
42 females.....	\$ 405
Top female, Rosemary 105th.....	1,250

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 8.

	Sold for. Average.
B. F. HALES AND JNO. ALEXANDER & SON	
44 females.....	\$15,840
Top female, Nonpareil Beauty.....	1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 9.

	Sold for. Average.
CARPENTER & ROSS	
16 bulls.....	\$12,445
98 females.....	69,440
114 head.....	81,885
Top bull, Rodney's Revolution.....	2,025
Top female, Maxwellton Augusta 28th and cc.....	3,300

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send in Your Card

ALABAMA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, Linden, Ala.
Oakmead Farms—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. 130 head in breeding herd. Best families. Stock of both sexes for sale at all times. Sires in service: Lucky Lad and Victor Model.

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.
Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.
Oldest herd of Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Box 5A, Butte City, Calif.
W. P. Dwyer and W. S. Guilford. Breeders of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires and ponies.

W. M. CARRUTHERS, Live Oak, Calif.
Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families Hallwood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Calif.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd bulls: Second Thought by Double Dale, and Meteor by Edgcote Toft. 100 head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

CORNFORTH LIVESTOCK CO., Elbert, Colo.
Forest Glen Ranch—Cedarlawn's Best in service. We breed the kind of Shorthorns best suited to western conditions. Write for our latest leaflet.

MAXWELL-MILLER CATTLE CO., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Lothian Marmion and Princely Stamp, a repeated prize winner, in service. We always have some breeding stock for sale.

THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.
Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 545563. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

D. WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Herd sires: Advocate's Model and Supreme Model. One of the select herds of the west.

ILLINOIS

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times junior champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.
Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

PIPER & BESSIRE, Tiskilwa, Ill.
Imperial Mistletoe, first at International and all leading fairs in 1917, at head of herd of 40 Scotch cows. Stock of both sexes for sale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Herd bull, Gainford Rothes Prince 803955. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

McMILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.
Green Brae Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Home of the great bull, Maxwalton Count by Revolution. Rated as one of the greatest bulls of his age in America.

GEORGE J. ROTH, Booneville, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm—We are offering a few Scotch heifers due to calf soon by Maxwalton Stamp, also a few young bulls by Maxwalton Stamp.

WOODSIDE FARMS, Pendleton, Ind.
Have bred more dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns that have made the Milking Shorthorn Record of Merit than have been produced in any other herd in America. Literature on request.

IOWA

G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.
Fairview herd of Shorthorns. Royal Lad at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.
Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Wayside Farm—On main line Northwestern. Herd strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm, 1¼ miles from town.

C. W. & FRANK CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.
Rosebrae Shorthorns—The noted Villager's Dale by Villager, dam by Avondale, in service.

CLAYTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Henry Whitford, Pres., Volga, Iowa; L. H. Brandt, Sec'y, Garnaville, Iowa.
17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write your wants.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Knight Avon and Count Augustus. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Farm—Dale's Emblem 793981 by Dale Clarion in service. Scotch breeding of the highest excellence. Always choice stock for sale.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.
Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.
Oakwood Farm—Dale Regent by Dale Clarion in service. Breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. On main line of R. I. 40 miles east of Omaha.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.
Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. N. MARSHALL, Ollie, Iowa.
120 head. Best families, headed by Gartley Lansdowne.

OSCAR MILLER, Murray, Iowa.
Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd sire, Weston Champion by Gloster Champion. Families represented: Miss Ramsden, Lavender, Jennie Lind, Missie and Minorca. Choice young bulls for sale. Herd on the accredited list.

M. W. MYERS, Beaman, Iowa.
Cedarlawn Stock Farm—Sunny Callant by Count Callant, out of Sunny Maid 10th by Ruberta's Goods, heads herd of select females.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.
Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie Knight 322563 and Baron Avon 439674 by Count Avon.

PHILIP SMITH, Calmar, Iowa.
Fair Acres—Herd sire: Proud Marshal 329906. Three bulls for sale sired by Silver Sultan 448335.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.
The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

KANSAS

EASTERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, F. J. Robbins, Secretary, Ottawa, Kan.
We are pushing the "reds, whites and roans" by selling good cattle at reasonable prices on an absolutely square basis. Annual sales at Ottawa.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.
Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Orange Baron 488697 by Orange Model in service.

THOS. B. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.
Spring Creek Shorthorns. Choice collection of dual-purpose cattle. White Foxglove in service. Always young cattle of both sexes for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns. A select herd of females. Maxwalton Mandolin by Revolution in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.
Imported and American bred Shorthorns. 50 head imported February, 1920. Herd headed by Lord Aberdeen and Dales' Renown by Avondale. 100 breeding females.

LOUISIANA

J. W. JR., & JOHN H. COCKERHAM, Luella, La.
Castle Kirk Plantation—250 Shorthorns. Most popular families represented. Herd bull, Golden Villager by Villager, a great sire. Breeding stock for sale. We especially invite Central and South American trade.

MASSACHUSETTS

J. S. ANDERSON, Shelburn, Mass.
Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
Milking Shorthorns. 100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.
Flash Hallwood 469989, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Modern sanitary equipment, herd under state and federal supervision. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, on N. Y. C. R. R.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.
Richland Shorthorns. Michigan's largest herd, Lorne, Newton Champion and Sterling Supreme, three great bulls, in service. A few heifers and cows for sale. Herd at Prescott. Office at Tawas City.

MINNESOTA

GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.
Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.
Valley View Shorthorns. Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

MARCH BROS., Litchfield, Minn.
Oakwood Farm—Scotch Shorthorns. 200 head. Herd sires: Glenview Dale 3d by Avondale, Spicy Marshal by Earl Marshal, and Dale's Duke of Gloster, dam, 52d Duchess of Gloster.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.
Milking Shorthorns. Hartforth Welfare, Kelmscott Premier 6th and Welfare Champion, in service. Choice herd of breeding matrons. 175 head in herd.

MURRAY FARM CO., Wadena, Minn.
Milking Shorthorns. Accredited herd headed by Royal Welfare, a R. M. sire and first prize winner, Minnesota State Fair, and second in class, International.

MISSOURI

THE ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Tarkio, Mo.
Breeding stock in lots to suit purchaser for sale. Address H. R. Volker, Secretary, Tarkio, Mo.

F. C. BARBER, Skidmore, Mo.
Bulls in service: Villager Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Herd sires: Village Supreme, Fair Sultan, Parkdale Radium, and Baron Lavender. Bulls by these bulls and cows bred to them for sale.

I. M. BILLUPS, Arbela, Mo.
For sale—Load of Shorthorn cows, part of them with calves by side.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.
Nauman Shorthorns. Home of Brandsby's Officer and Rosewood Supreme. 80 head choicest breeding cows and heifers. Outstanding young herd bull prospects.

NEBRASKA

THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.
Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service: Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.
Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county.

W. F. RAPP, St. Edward, Neb.
Scotch Beaur and other good bulls in service. Some choice Scotch cows and young bulls for sale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BATCHELDER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.
Milking Shorthorns.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.
Breeder of Shorthorns. Sires in service: Fond Memory, Right Stamp, Lothian May Duke and Stamp's Masterpiece.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.
Walgrave Herd. About sixty purebred animals. Many imported. Herd sires: Fillpail Record by General Clay, Walgrave Conqueror by Fillpail Record. Herd heading bulls a specialty. Milk records kept. Herd tuberculin tested under federal inspection.

OHIO

R. K. BEAM & SON, Ansonia, Ohio.
Mollica Stock Farm—Herd bull: Golden Sultan. Intensely bred in Sultan blood, with Cumberland Lavender and Victoria blood at the top of the pedigree, assisted by Mollica Royal, a Marr Missie bull.

HARRY BROWN, Mansfield, Ohio.
Harry Brown Farms—Scotch. 60 head Shorthorns—quality—class—fashion. "Bred in the purple."

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in all the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

CHAS. L. DANGLER & SON, Greenville, Ohio.
Rushdale Stock Farm—A select herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Cattle sold on a guarantee that guarantees, at prices that will pay you to pay. Visitors welcome.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head. Pride of Albion and Pride of Oakdale in service, two grand champions.

JOHN O. PEW & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.
Ravendale Farm—Scotch Shorthorns, homebred and imported. Glaryford Augustus, second prize two-year-old, International, 1919, in service. Bred heifers and a few Scotch bulls for sale.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Cloverleaf Stock Farm—150 Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

OKLAHOMA

JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.
Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Footbills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milk-ing Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.
Craiglea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.
Conneaut Stock Farm—Herd bull: Argonaut, grand champion eastern state fairs. 75 in herd. We aim to breed the best.

ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.
Lancona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avondale and other tops of best families.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.
Brookside Farm Shorthorns. 120 head. Best families. Hummerdale and Sultan Goods in service. Breeding stock of the best families for sale.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bull: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d.

TENNESSEE

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Allendale Shorthorns. Herd sires: Moresby A. D. C., Bright Sultan and Restitution. On Southern R. R., 64 miles east of Knoxville and 65 miles west of Asheville. N. C.

LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Owner, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Duryea Shorthorns. Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

VIRGINIA

BUCKLAND HALL FARM, INC., Nokesville, Va.
Herd bulls in service: Lespedeza Collynie and Vint Hill Revolution. Young animals of either sex of the better kind for sale.

MOORE & McLAUGHLIN, Stuarts Draft, Va.
Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd sire: Virginia's Commander, grandson of Maxwalton Renown, and one of the breed's best productions. Select collection of females. Young stock for sale.

T. J. THOMPSON & SONS, Swoope, Va.
Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Sultan Masterpiece, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Young stock for sale.

WASHINGTON

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA

C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
The use of selected bulls on my cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 46 consecutive years, has produced high-class, healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.
Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp, Bridgebank Jolly Tar and Ballylin Rodney in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

WALTER LITTLE ESTATE, Evansville, Wis.
Milking Shorthorns. Record of Merit cows. Herd bulls: Golden West and Premier Model, bred from stock with 8,000 to 10,000 milk records.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

JOHN NOTSETTER & SON, Deerfield, Wis.
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd sire: Collynie Dale 2d. Herd is on the accredited list.

REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby sired the grand champion female, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow and the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

H. R. TAYLOR & SONS, River Falls, Wis.
Milking Shorthorns. Herd sires: Kelmscott Viscount 3d and Lloyd George by Kelmscott Premier 6th. Herd on the accredited list R. of M. cows. A few Polled Shorthorns.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

Important Fairs and Shows, Shorthorn Prize Appropriations and Judges of the 1921 Circuits

Name and City—	Date	Breeding Shorthorns	State Class	Shorthorn Steers	Milking Shorthorns	Judge
California State Fair, Sacramento.....	Sept. 3-11	\$2,340.00	\$	\$	\$1,114	T. E. Robson
Florida State Fair, Jacksonville.....	Nov. 12-19	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia State Fair, Macon.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	E. W. Sheets
Idaho State Fair, Boise.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	1,605.00	320	.....	.....	R. D. Mousel
Illinois State Fair, Springfield.....	Aug. 19-26	10,380.00	2,100	870.00	2,500	W. A. Dryden
Galesburg District Fair, Galesburg.....	Aug. 15-20	1,000.00	.....	.....	425	.....
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis.....	Sept. 5-10	2,207.00	.....	241.00	.....	W. R. Moorman, Sr.
Stocker and Feeder Show, Sioux City, Ia.....	Oct. 4-6	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 2	10,735.00	1,300	500.00	1,250	.....
South Iowa Fair and Ex. Oskaloosa, Ia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	552.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Iowa Fair, Mason City, Ia.....	Aug. 13-19	743.00	.....	.....	388	Joe Montgomery
Henry County Fair, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.....	Aug. 15-19	460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Liberty Fair, West Liberty, Ia.....	Aug. 22-25	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	H. H. Kildee
Interstate Livestock Show, Sioux City, Ia.....	Sept. 18-24	1,331.00	.....	155.50	.....	.....
Columbus Junction Fair, Col. Jct., Ia.....	Aug. 9-12	596.00	.....	.....	.....	A. J. Ryden
North Central Kansas Free Gate Fair						
Belleville, Kans.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 2	943.00	.....	.....	.....	Jas. G. Tomson
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.....	Sept. 17-23	1,600.00	.....	175.00	.....	C. W. McCampbell
Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.....	Sept. 12-17	2,480.00	400	.....	.....	Frank Smith
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville.....	Sept. 12-17	1,875.00	1,000	435.00	.....	J. E. Robbins
Bluegrass Fair, Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 5-10	700.00	200	.....	.....	.....
Northern Maine Fair, Presque Isle, Me.....	Sept. 6-9	634.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Maine Fair, Waterville.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	676.00	.....	.....	.....	J. C. McNutt
Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.....	Sept. 18-24	2,500.00	.....	645.00	5,000	W. H. Pew-F. Perkins
New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 2-6	.....	.....	.....	1,125	.....
Michigan State Fair, Detroit.....	Sept. 2-11	2,400.00	720	.....	.....	W. H. Pew
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.....	Sept. 3-10	3,199.00	1,066	.....	1,000	J. C. Yule-A. Boss
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.....	Oct. 17-22	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.....	Aug. 14-20	2,848.00	.....	488.00	.....	John R. Tomson
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and Sni-A-						
Bar Sire Demonstration, Grain Valley, Mo., Oct.		5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocker and Feeder Show, St. Joseph, Mo.....	Oct. 7-8	.....	.....	675.00	.....	.....
Ozark Stock Show, Springfield, Mo.....	Oct. 3-8	1,000.00	870	.....	.....	Jas. G. Tomson
Montana State Fair, Helena.....	Sept. 12-17	1,682.00	442	105.00	510	.....
Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Mont.....	Sept. 19-23	805.00	234	.....	237	Geo. Sim
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln.....	Sept. 4-9	2,352.00	.....	.....	.....	Harry Hopley
Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J.....	Sept. 26-30	1,350.00	.....	.....	1,350	W. H. Pew-L. D. May
New York State Fair, Syracuse.....	Sept. 12-17	940.00	.....	.....	900	.....
Interstate Fair, Fargo, N. D.....	July 11-16	1,259.50	.....	.....	696	C. F. Curtiss
North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks.....	July 18-23	1,102.00	467	.....	562	.....
Ohio State Fair, Columbus.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 23	10,000.00	2,500	.....	1,790	Owen Kane
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 1	3,300.00	.....	165.00	.....	Harry Hopley
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee.....	Oct. 3-8	2,445.00	.....	350.00	.....	A. M. Patterson
Pacific-Int'l Livestock Exp., Portland.....	Nov. 5-12	6,500.00	.....	1,500.00	3,750	.....
Union Livestock Show, Union, Ore.....	June 8-10	915.00	.....	.....	.....	W. L. Carlyle
The Mercer Fair, Mercer, Pa.....	Sept. 13-15	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota State Fair, Huron.....	Sept. 12-17	1,476.00	324	.....	673	.....
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 1	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Robbins
Chattanooga Interstate Fair, Chat'n'ga, Tenn.....	Oct. 1-8	2,300.00	288	100.00	.....	B. A. Thomas
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville.....	Sept. 19-24	1,723.00	280	365.00	.....	H. W. Mumford
Texas State Fair, Dallas.....	Oct. 8-23	5,240.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	Cyrus A. Tow
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction.....	Oct. 3-6	918.25	.....	.....	793	.....
Virginia State Fair, Richmond.....	Oct. 1-8	2,820.00	504	115.00	.....	.....
Roanoke Fair, Roanoke, Va.....	Sept. 20-23	800.00	.....	350.00	.....	David M. Fyffe
Staunton Fair, Staunton, Va.....	Sept. 5-10	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyth County Fair, Marion, Va.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 2	600.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 3	2,915.00	1,140	.....	1,500	Will Rees
Interstate Fair, LaCrosse, Wis.....	Sept. 20-23	1,500.00	500	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas.....	Sept. 13-16	765.00	.....	.....	.....	.....